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Berates U.S. Position

Russell Warns on Israel Opening All-Out Attack

By Dennis Neeld

AMMAN, March 2 (AP)—King Hussein warned today the Middle East was sliding rapidly toward a point where Israel might launch a pre-emptive strike against the Arab countries. He said the United States should—and could—stop the slide into war but it has nothing in the Middle East “in the interests of peace” since the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. The king, who accurately predicted the risk of war in 1967, said: “The situation in the area is deteriorating sharply and the chances of a peaceful settlement are now virtually nonexistent.”

Unsettled and Discouraged

King Hussein said the 34-year-old king has “felt let down, dismayed and discouraged.” “I have always considered myself a friend of the United States,” he said. “But nothing has been done in the Middle East to prevent an all-out Arab-Israeli war and I feel that it was Washington’s responsibility to do so.”



King Hussein

more evenhandedness in the Middle East, Hussein charged the United States with “doing their utmost to back Israel.” He accused Washington of failing to throw its weight behind the United Nations resolution of November 1967 calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory. By continuing to support Israel, especially with supplies of arms, the United States was providing the biggest obstacle to implementing the resolution, the king said. “The United States could make the biggest contribution to lasting peace,” he said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Red Drive Nears Vital Laos Road

Highway Links 2 Capital Cities

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 2 (Reuters)—Light North Vietnamese forces were reported today pushing west from the occupied town of Muong Soui, on the edge of the Plain des Jars toward the road linking the two capitals of Laos.

Military sources said two North Vietnamese companies—about 200 men—were sighted heading along Route Seven toward Sala Phou Khoun where it meets Route 12, the highway joining the administrative capital of Vientiane and the royal capital of Luang Prabang, 140 miles to the north.

Gen. Abrams’ authority to order Laos bombings revealed. Story on Page 5.

The airfield at Luang Prabang is a commercial airport and also a base for Laotian bombers and American spotter planes. It came under mortar attack late Saturday night, but the 15 mortar shells, believed fired by a North Vietnamese commando unit, exploded harmlessly in a ricefield. The reported push toward Sala Phou Khoun follows the call by Premier Souvanna Phouma for the reconvening of the 14-power Geneva conference on Laos.

Despite heavy raids the North Vietnamese have been regrouping and bringing up supplies in the face of heavy American and Laotian air raids since their unopposed occupation of Muong Soui on Feb. 25. This followed a two-week drive across the plain, 110 miles northeast of Vientiane.

Gen. Yang Pao’s 12,000-man, American-backed army of Miao tribesmen, which took the plain virtually unopposed late last summer, has retired into defensive positions in hills to the south of Muong Soui.

Prince Souvanna made his call for consultations formally in a letter yesterday to Britain and the Soviet Union as co-chairmen of the 1962 Geneva conference, which guaranteed the neutrality of Laos.

Diplomatic observers here expect that up to three weeks will elapse before a decision. They doubted, however, whether the new approach to the co-chairmen would have any more chance of success than two previous Laotian letters, in 1968 and 1969, complaining of North Vietnamese attacks and incursions.

Consultations Provided This time Prince Souvanna has asked that Article Four of the 1962 Geneva agreement be invoked. This provides for consultations between the 14 signatory nations—including Communist China and North Vietnam—in the event of a violation of the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity or territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Laos.

Two theoretical options seem clearly excluded, as the President considers the broad spectrum of opinion among his advisers: a flat refusal of the Israeli requests, made in person by Premier Golda Meir during her visit last September, and, at the other extreme, an immediate dispatching of new Phantom jets to Israel, beyond the 50 contracted for under the Johnson administration and now being delivered, a few every month. A blunt refusal would go against the fundamental policy of both the Johnson and Nixon administrations to maintain Israel’s military strength, even while the search for a diplomatic compromise goes on. Nor is the immediate provision of additional aircraft a political or practical possibility. The (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Nixon Makes N.Y. Trip to Give Pompidou Apologies, Regrets

French Leader Cancels Talk With Jewish Group

By Homer Bigart

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT)—President Nixon made a hurried trip to New York today in an unusual attempt to mollify President Georges Pompidou, of France, who was reportedly angered by the pro-Israeli demonstrations incited by his state visit. Mr. Nixon had telephoned his apologies to the French president last night. Then, apparently fearful that the eight-day Pompidou visit was about to end in a fiasco, the President decided to dramatize the apology by coming to New York and personally asking forgiveness for any discourtesy shown to Mr. Pompidou by Americans.

But even as Mr. Nixon prepared to fly to New York, the French president canceled a morning meeting arranged with them at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. The Jewish leaders issued a statement denouncing Mr. Pompidou’s “rudeness.” They said they were “appalled at this act of discourtesy.” They said the meeting had been set up more than a month ago through French officials in Paris and in the French Embassy in Washington. It was reconfirmed by the French Embassy last Friday, they said, and the first they knew of any cancellation came about 10:30 a.m. when someone called from the French consulate general to say that Mr. Pompidou probably would be unable to see them and suggesting that French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann meet them instead.

William A. Wender, of Savannah, Ga., president of B’nai B’rith, reported that the 14 Jewish leaders had come from all over the country to hear Mr. Pompidou’s explanation of the controversial sale of 110 jet fighter planes to Libya, and they would accept “no substitute.”

They waited several hours in the hotel, hoping that Mr. Pompidou, who had gone to the United Nations headquarters at midday by General U. Thant, might arrange to see them later at the Pompidou suite in the Waldorf Towers.

Mr. Pompidou avoided the first group of demonstrators awaiting him on his arrival at United Nations headquarters at midday by entering the secretariat building for a luncheon with Secretary-General U. Thant through the garage, United Press International reported.

An orderly crowd of about 350, mostly schoolchildren, was massed behind police barricades across the street from the United Nations as his motorcade drove in. Blue-uniformed UN guards were stationed in the fountain courtyard, outside the secretariat building, where Mr. Thant has his office.

“I am happy to be in this international organization from which France is expecting much respect for its two main, genuine aims: Defense of peace and help to developing countries,” Mr. Pompidou told Mr. Thant in response to the secretary-general’s welcome.

Mr. Pompidou said Mr. Thant was “an incarnation of the United Nations’ goals.” They then moved to Mr. Thant’s office for talks.

Pompidou’s Indictment Of Chicago

“... The (Chicago) authorities were accomplices to the demonstrators and allowed some of them, in small numbers, to enter the lobby of the hotel and to mix with my party and to insult me and my wife. ‘I was willing to express my discontent and I did it.’”

Jewish organizations, including the militant Jewish Defense League, already have announced plans for large-scale protests outside the French consulate where Mr. Pompidou will attend a reception during the afternoon and at the Waldorf Towers.

Mr. Nixon arrived at the hotel a few hours after the group had left. He was accompanied by daughter Tricia and foreign policy adviser Henry Kissinger. He planned to attend a white-tie banquet arranged by nine Franco-American societies in honor of the French president. The hotel was heavily cordoned by police against pro-Israeli demonstrators, whose anger might have been heightened by Mr. Pompidou’s cancellation of his meeting with the Jewish leaders.

Even before the banquet got under way, reporters estimated the crowd outside at about 5,000 and still growing, according to Reuters. [The demonstration is likely to become the largest to greet the French president on his U.S. visit.] The demonstrators remained orderly, shepherded behind gray wooden police barricades. As the evening wore on, police reinforcements joined the hundreds of helmeted officers already on duty, and mounted police patrolled the area of Park Avenue immediately in front of the hotel.

[Chanting “Pompidou, j’accuse.”] (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



NUMBER ONE GUIDE—French President Georges Pompidou (left) being led through the United Nations building by Secretary-General U. Thant yesterday. At right (partially hidden by Mr. Thant) is Maurice Schumann, French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

‘We’re In Up to Our Necks’

Mansfield Urges U.S. Pull-Out From Laos

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, said today, “We are up to our necks” in Laos and called for negotiations leading to withdrawal of U.S. troops from Southeast Asia.

Sen. Mansfield told the Senate, “The time is short. The time is now to face up to the implications of this worsening situation in Laos. The danger of our overextended commitment in Southeast Asia needs to be considered frankly and without delay.”

American State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said Washington would support any move which would “restore serenity to Laos.”

Sen. Mansfield said the presence of American military advisers in Laos “cannot be camouflaged any longer” and said it was useless for either the United States or North Vietnam to maintain the “fiction of the Geneva accord.”

“We are both in it—North Vietnamese and Americans—and we are in it up to our necks,” the senator added. He said the close U.S. connection with Laotian government forces has resulted in “a further ‘Americanization’ of the war in Laos.”

“If the military seesaw goes down in Vietnam only to rise in Laos, our situation ‘will not have improved, it will have worsened.’” Sen. Mansfield called for a new conference of parties to the 1962 Geneva accord and suggested that its scope be widened to include the situation in all of Southeast Asia.

“Negotiations in Paris or in Geneva on an authoritative level seem to me still to offer the best prospect for a settlement which would enable the United States to withdraw completely from the present military entanglement on the Southeast Asia mainland.”

Otherwise, Sen. Mansfield said, the United States might next hear what became “the fateful rationale of the war in Vietnam”—that a larger war “is not up to us but up to them.”

“Will we submerge in that rationale, once again, our responsibility to decide where and when in consideration of national interests we shall risk the lives of Americans?” he asked.

Zorin Reported Saying Reds May Break Off Paris Talks

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP)—A Communist move to break off the Paris peace talks on Vietnam as a pressure point on President Nixon appeared today to be in the making.

First word of this came from the Soviet ambassador to France, Vladimir Zorin, last Thursday to Cyrus Eaton, the millionaire American peace crusader. It was repeated on Friday to Robert S. Boyd, of the Chicago Daily News Service, who wrote the story yesterday.

It was the first time since the talks first began on May 13, 1968, that any Communist official has made such a threat. But Mr. Boyd reported that the top-ranking North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front (Viet Cong) leaders, whom he also met with Mr. Eaton before he saw Mr. Zorin, did not mention a possible break-up of the conference.

The 57th session of the talks, now a four-sided affair, is scheduled for Thursday. American officials now are waiting to see whether the Communists will do as Mr. Zorin predicted.

Mr. Zorin said he did not know when the talks would be broken off, but he predicted it would be soon. Mr. Boyd reported Mr. Zorin said that was a matter for North Vietnam to decide. He was also not clear whether the break would be temporary or permanent.

Mr. Zorin went on to say that such a rupture would be unfortunate but would “show the world that there are really no serious talks going on in Paris.”

He added, will not continue to let “President Nixon camouflage his actions in Vietnam by pretending that serious talks are going on in Paris.”

He predicted that a breakdown would be a “great setback” for Mr. Nixon’s Vietnam policy by dramatizing that the President wants to continue rather than end the war.

In fact, Mr. Nixon had publicly said that there has been no progress at the Paris peace table in many long months of weekly meetings.

The Communists have charged that when Mr. Nixon failed to replace Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge last December the United States was downgrading the talks. In recent weeks both North Vietnam and the NLF have lowered the level of their representation at the talks in obvious reprisal.



PRELIMINARY STEP—Two ears carrying Ulrich Sahm, the West German Chancellor’s Director of Political Affairs, and his aides, being ushered through to East Berlin.

East, West Germans Open Talks in Berlin

BERLIN, March 2 (NYT)—West and East German negotiating teams conferred today for more than five hours on preparations for the projected meeting of Chancellor Willy Brandt with Premier Willi Stoph in East Berlin later this month.

There were no conclusive results, but the two delegations agreed to continue their talks tomorrow in the Ministerial Council Building in the heart of East Berlin.

They are working their way through a long list of problems involving details of protocol, security, press coverage and even the mode of Mr. Brandt’s journey to East Berlin. The leader of the five-man Bonn delegation, Ulrich Sahm, said this evening that his talks with Mr. Stoph’s aide, Gerhard Schumacher, had been “business-like, polite and frank.” He declined to comment further. The official Communist press agency, ADN, reported today’s

conference in a nine-line dispatch that seemed to imply that the Brandt-Stoph meeting would take place more or less as planned. In another East-West German encounter today, the East German Communist party leader, Walter Ulbricht, conferred for an hour at the Leipzig Trade Fair with Wolff von Amerongen, chairman of the influential Association of Chambers of Commerce of West Germany.

Deadline Past for Decision By U.S. on Jets for Israel

By Peter Grose

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT)—The President’s decision has turned out to be much more complicated than at first appeared, not least because of events in the Middle East during the last four weeks.

Congressional sources said staff studies in the executive branch had concluded that Israel could maintain its present air superiority over the Arab countries for a long time to come without more American aircraft. Against this, in the administration’s deliberations, are the strong political pressures from pro-Israel groups in this country, with Jewish community leaders expressing fears that the Nixon administration is wavering in its support of Israel.

Warning by Officials Senior American officials warned that this is not a “moment of truth,” a turning point at which final decisions about U.S. support for Israel should be expected. More likely, they said, there will be a commitment in principle to maintain effective Israeli defenses, with future arms and aircraft availability spelled out in whatever detail the President chooses.

Thus two theoretical options seem clearly excluded, as the President considers the broad spectrum of opinion among his advisers: a flat refusal of the Israeli requests, made in person by Premier Golda Meir during her visit last September, and, at the other extreme, an immediate dispatching of new Phantom jets to Israel, beyond the 50 contracted for under the Johnson administration and now being delivered, a few every month.

A blunt refusal would go against the fundamental policy of both the Johnson and Nixon administrations to maintain Israel’s military strength, even while the search for a diplomatic compromise goes on. Nor is the immediate provision of additional aircraft a political or practical possibility. The (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

However, President Johnson has evidenced considerable discomfort in his chest over the weekend as a precautionary move. Dr. J. William H. H. Monahan, commanding general of the 4th Medical Group, said he was unable to enter the hospital for treatment, a statement released by Mr. Johnson’s office read.

Nigerian Refugees’ Food Shortage Seen ‘Disastrous and Getting Worse’

LAGOS, March 2 (AP)—A respected Nigerian journalist just returned from the war-torn eastern area wrote yesterday that food is disastrously short and the situation is getting worse. The journalist, Tai Solari, who also heads the well known Owerri School at Ikeme in Yorubaland, said in the Nigerian Tribune: “The entire effort of both the federal government and the Nigerian Red Cross does not amount to more than feeding a big elephant with a toothpick. If Nigeria could wait—as it is doing right now—to see these two agencies feed the east, it would be a disaster to life and happiness again, that state would die out.”

After the article appeared, it was announced officially that the Nigerian Red Cross will turn over its relief program to the government. The Red Cross program is under pressure because it is being removed from total Nigerian control. Authorities have made it clear that all relief must be done through Nigerian hands.

Foreign newsmen have been forbidden to see the area since the single press trip there one week after the war ended in mid-January.

Mr. Solari said that when he was in Owerri the food supply for more than 500,000 refugees worked out to three ounces per person a day. He said traders were selling garri (manioc flour) for \$3 per bag and many were hiding holes in the bottom to cheat the buyer. Mr. Solari said he had heard confirmed cases of cannibalism as men were in the very nadir of human endurance.

‘Not Under Any Circumstances’

U.S. Firm in Refusal to Deny Recognition to New Rhodesia

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—The United States will not recognize the Rhodesian regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith “under any circumstances,” a U.S. official said today.

The official said, however, that the future of the U.S. consulate in Rhodesia is still under active consideration.

[The State Department said today the United States will continue to maintain its consulate in Rhodesia pending further review of its status, Reuters reported.] The consulate is accredited to Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain. Rhodesia severed its last tie with the British crown at midnight by declaring a republic and dissolving parliament.

“We have no intention of recognizing this (Rhodesian) regime, whether the consulate stays or doesn’t,” the U.S. official said. He said the future of the consulate “will be under discussion by the highest authorities in this administration—there has been no decision on it yet.”

Informal sources said the decision will be announced by the State Department.

Britain fears U.S. will keep its consulate in Salisbury—where Rhodesians notably failed to celebrate their new republic. Stories on Page 4.

White House. But there was no indication the decision is imminent. Officials here said the United States is studying whether continuation of the consulate is legally tenable under international law. The Nixon administration is under considerable pressure from chrome and copper interests to maintain the consulate. Many of the 1,200 Americans living in Rhodesia are U.S. businessmen. But U.S. officials also are keenly aware of the opposition of most African nations to any form of recognition of the Rhodesian regime, which is a white minority government that a now has established a racially segregated republic.

Dunlop, Pirelli Announce Merger

LONDON, March 2 (NYT)—Two European giants in the tire and rubber industry—Dunlop of Britain and Pirelli of Italy—announced plans today for a worldwide combine that would rank third in the world league after Goodyear and Firestone of the United States. Details on Page 5.

Pompidou's U.S. Statements Draw Fire of French Press

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, March 2 (UPI)—French President Georges Pompidou's weekend performance in Chicago evoked today the first strong notice of criticism by the French press of his visit to the United States.

The criticism, which came mostly but not entirely from anti-Gaullist newspapers, centered on Mr. Pompidou's condemnation of the demonstrations against him as "a stain on the face of America," and on his statement that Israel should become "a state like the others" in the Middle East and not "a racial and religious state."

This afternoon's *Le Monde* (independent) carries a cartoon showing Mr. Pompidou on a stage, with an American skyscraper backdrop, being pelted by tomatoes, while in the prompter's box the "script" is marked with the Gaullist Cross of Lorraine. The paper's correspondents in the United States remark that French officials "seemed curiously astonished by the demonstrations, which were nonetheless foreseen well before Mr. Pompidou's departure from Paris." They go on to say that President Nixon, Vice-President Agnew, former President Johnson and other American political leaders had all encountered more turbulent demonstrations.

The rightist *L'Aurore*, in a front-page editorial, similarly remarked that "American presidents know how to appear stoic" even when pelted with tomatoes and criticized Mr. Pompidou's denunciation of the demonstrations "in a happy and young country where good humor is mandatory." The paper said that the demonstrations "could not have surprised anyone," and that "a healthy skepticism, a primary attribute of heads of state is more than ever necessary." The editorial concluded by asking whether Mr. Pompidou's trip had "really been studied and prepared."

Mr. Pompidou's remarks on the future of Israel evoked even stronger criticism. *Paris Jour*, a normally pro-Gaullist daily, compared the remarks unfavorably with the controversial stand taken three years ago by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who spoke of Jews as "an elite people, sure of itself and dominating."

If Gen. de Gaulle "spoke of Is-

rael with a certain impatience," remarked *Paris Jour*, "the general avoided, following the rule he always observed, intervening in the internal affairs of a foreign state. Georges Pompidou went over the threshold because he criticized Israel's leaders on the religious character of their nation."

The fiercest attack came from *Combat*, leftist non-Communist daily. Its top front-page headline read: "Pompidou invites Israel to commit suicide." An accompanying editorial called the French president's statement "an intellectual aberration, an unreal fantasy," and said he would have done better to urge the recognition of Israel by Arab governments before insisting that the Jewish state change its character.

In Bordeaux, the centrist daily *Sud-Ouest* expressed fear that Pompidou's remarks in Chicago "would even more than appease."

"To demand that Israel be a state like the others," it said, "with no racial or religious tie to the Diaspora, is to deny the reality of history and to accept, sooner or later, the disappearance of Israel." The paper termed Mr. Pompidou's statement "an error which can reignite many useless polemics in France and elsewhere."

Most pro-government papers today withheld comment on the Chicago episode, but news coverage in Gaullist-inclined papers has stressed that the anti-Pompidou demonstrations were the work of Jewish organizations. Some Gaullist commentators have suggested that the protests were inspired by the Israeli government, although *Tel Aviv* has denied this charge.

The demonstrations have touched a sensitive point in French politics, since President Pompidou's Middle East policy enjoys far from enthusiastic support outside ultra-Gaullist and Communist circles. A public opinion poll a month ago showed that French public opinion condemned, by a margin of 58 to 19 percent, the sale of 110 Mirage warplanes to Libya, on French Middle East policy generally, 44 percent of those polled disapproved, only 20 percent approved, and 36 percent had no opinion.

In promoting his policy, Mr. Pompidou was obliged to overcome or ignore criticism from within the government majority. Michel Pompidou, a leader of the Independent Republicans, who form part of the government coalition, compared the Libyan deal with the transactions of Sir Basil Zaharoff and other "merchants of death" selling arms before World War I.



Nanterre University students hurling rocks at a line of shield-carrying riot policemen yesterday.

Police Use Tear Gas to Oust Rock-Tossing Paris Students

PARIS, March 2 (UPI)—Riot police today charged the seven-story Faculty of Letters building at the University of Paris annex in Nanterre to dislodge 500 students pelting them with stones and furniture.

Before order was restored, witnesses had counted four students and several police injured. There was no official casualty toll.

The police fired tear gas into the modern building after students had heaved classroom equipment and rocks at them. Later, they withdrew from the campus grounds, but stationed themselves at gates and checked students who wanted to leave.

Revolts' Birthplace
Trouble had been brewing for months on the Nanterre

campus, birthplace of the 1968 student-labor revolt that nearly toppled then President Charles de Gaulle.

Ringleaders of the most recent agitation were about 60 Maoist extremists who call themselves the "Proletarian Left" and who have been attacking Communist and Trotskyist students, forcing them to stand up against the walls

and defend their "revisionist" ideas.

The group's attacks and reprisals against them, coupled with clashes between right-wing extremists and other leftists, made life on the campus so dangerous that the school's liberal dean, Paul Ricoeur, and its managing council of students and professors finally agreed to call in police to maintain order.

Nixon Presents His Apology, Flies to N.Y. Pompidou Dinner

(Continued from Page 1)

The demonstrators waved Israeli and U.S. flags and placards calling for a boycott of French goods. [Other posters declared in French: "Les Français, Oui, Pompidou, Non" (Yes to the French people, no to Pompidou), and in English, "Humanity, not oil."]

Mayor John V. Lindsay, who has a large Jewish constituency, was in Washington to speak at a dinner for the mayors of ten large cities and leaders of the Urban Coalition.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller also sent regrets to the dinner committee,

saying that he had to attend scheduled meetings in Albany.

Mr. Pompidou had spent last night in Westchester County at the rambling wood and fieldstone mansion on the estate of Emil Mosbacher Jr., the chief of protocol for the State Department.

Sometime last night, Mr. Pompidou received a telephone call from the White House. It was President Nixon, apologizing for the "disturbances" reportedly endured by the French president in Chicago Saturday night.

In Chicago, Mr. Pompidou was staying in a hotel close enough to jostle his party as they entered a hotel.

Describing the incident today at an afternoon reception at the office of the French consulate general, Mr. Pompidou accused the Chicago police of being "accomplices" of the crowd that "insulted me and my wife."

"What is worse," the French president told members of the French colony here, "is that the authorities in a big city, who should have considered it an honor to entertain the head of a foreign state, were accomplices of the demonstrators and allowed some of them, in small numbers, to enter the lobby of the hotel and to mix with my party and to insult me and my wife."

Discontent

"I was willing to express my discontent and I did it."

"That was also the feeling of the government of the United States and of President Nixon, who decided to express himself in a striking decision to be present at the dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria."

"I am deeply grateful for his presence, which means the reinforcement of friendship between our two countries—that is the truth and that is important and the rest is of no importance at all."

The Chicago Police Department, replying to charges of the French consulate that the police failed to provide tight security, denied there was ever any threat to the French president.

The demonstrators had rights, too, insisted Chicago's Deputy Police Superintendent, James M. Rochford, adding that "there would have been political conflict if police had tried to push people around."

Replying to the French consul's charge that there were no security guards to check the dinner guests, Mr. Rochford said it was up to the French to make those arrangements and to "hire ushers to take care of tickets."

"We had police at every strategic location we considered a threat to the president," he said. "We had no reports of any threats on the president's life."

Mrs. Pompidou's Schedule

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)—Mrs. Pompidou canceled all her scheduled activities today, except for the dinner which President Nixon will attend.

Spokesmen for Mrs. Pompidou said she remained in her hotel room at the Waldorf all day and may receive personal friends from New York.

The spokesman said Mrs. Pompidou decided not to attend a United Nations luncheon today and

Mitterrand Chides U.S. On Pompidou

PARIS, March 2—Opposition leader Francois Mitterrand tonight protested the treatment of President and Mrs. Georges Pompidou in Chicago.

In a letter addressed to Ambassador Sargent Shriver, Mr. Mitterrand, a former presidential candidate, said that it was up to Frenchmen to bring changes in French policies they disapproved of, and not Americans.

"The right of American citizens to express their hostility to the policies of a foreign government (a right too often denied to Frenchmen) does not lessen the duty imposed on the leaders of your country by the laws of hospitality and good manners."

Mr. Mitterrand said that he was writing in his capacity as French deputy and opposition member and that he hoped to reform the U.S. government of the feelings of "a good number of my compatriots."

not to visit the French consulate. She also canceled a planned visit tomorrow to Bellevue Hospital.

Something of the confusion surrounding the final stages of the French president's tour was reflected in an official announcement and subsequent denial—that Mrs. Pompidou was cutting short her visit and flying home today.

Mrs. Pompidou's press spokesman announced late last night that she was "very, very tired" and would leave New York this morning on a regular Air France flight.

Then a few minutes later, he said Mrs. Pompidou was "very much better" and had canceled her plans to leave.

[French officials admitted privately that the decision to cut short Mrs. Pompidou's visit was intended to show the French president's displeasure at the hostile demonstrations which have marred his U.S. tour.]

Security precautions for Mr. Pompidou's visit appeared to be the strictest since the visit of then Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in the early 1950s.

Unusually strict security was enforced in much of the UN headquarters, but, contrary to expectations, members of the general public were permitted to enter the building to take the guided tour.

Extra guards were on duty in all the restricted areas. Officials and correspondents were asked repeatedly to show their credentials.

The security service was said to have become more jittery after the word "Jaccuse" was found scrawled on a secretariat's washroom wall. A sizable number of UN officials, including many of the American members, are Jewish.

Strike Shuts Down Heathrow Airport

LONDON, March 2 (UPI)—London's Heathrow Airport suspended all operations for the second time tonight, forcing airline companies to delay at least 25 international flights.

The giant terminus—which handles 600 flights and 30,000 passengers a day—shut down at midnight for at least eight hours, an airport spokesman said. Heathrow, one of the busiest airports in the world, was forced to close for 50 minutes at 7 p.m. after firemen struck for higher wages.

An airport spokesman said the early morning flights affected were mostly cargo flights, but some were British holiday services to Europe.

Briton Jailed In Bomb Plot Against El Al

OXFORD, March 2 (Reuters)—A former British Army officer charged with plotting to blow up an Israeli airliner last December was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment here today.

Trefor Owen Williams, 40, had pleaded not guilty to charges of possessing explosives with the intention of blowing up an El Al Boeing-707 at London's Heathrow airport for the el-Fatah Arab guerrilla organization.

The trial lasted for more than ten weeks. The judge said in summing up today: "If it were not for the background of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the dramatic story told in this court would be almost incredible."

The chief prosecution witness against Williams was his accomplice Donald Hannan, 40, who was described by the defense counsel as a "paranoiac James Bond."

Prosecution Witness

Hannan turned witness for the prosecution after claiming that he had been very concerned about the civilian lives that would have been lost if he blew up the plane.

The court was told that Williams had been offered \$30,000 to blow up the plane by el-Fatah, and that he had been aided by the Egyptian Embassy in London.

Williams claimed last week that he had infiltrated el-Fatah and brought back explosives from Jordan in order to impress MI-5, the British counter-intelligence service, which used to employ him.

The prosecution said that Williams, a father of four, had plotted with the Arab chief-of-staff in Cairo to blow up the plane, and had also discussed other projects which would bring him between \$500,000 and one million pounds from the Arabs.

Another allegation was that he master-minded a plot to kidnap and murder four British Jews, crate them in refrigerated boxes and fly them to Jordan.

The judge told Williams when he sentenced him: "You are that despicable character, a mercenary saboteur."

"If the other side were prepared to pay you a little more, I dare say you would have been prepared to work for them."

"My perfectly clear duty in the sentence I am about to pass is to show to one and all that this type of offense will not be tolerated in English society."

Iraqis Execute Police Officer For Coup Role

BEIRUT, March 2 (UPI)—Iraq today executed a police officer for taking part in a coup attempt Jan. 21, Baghdad Radio reported.

A broadcast monitored in Beirut quoted Baghdad's state-controlled press as saying Mohsen Jarallah, who was sentenced to death in absentia after the coup, had now been shot by a firing squad.

Mr. Jarallah became the 45th person to be executed following discovery of the plot against the ruling Ba'athist regime. Iraqi officials said the plot was masterminded by Iran with American and West German help.

Mr. Jarallah was one of six persons accused of involvement in the plot. He was subsequently arrested. Last Friday, Baghdad Radio announced that he would go on trial the next day before a special three-man court set up to deal with the plotters.

There was no immediate indication of the fate of the other five, an army sergeant and four civilians.

Three Arabs Killed, Six Hurt As Explosion Rips Gaza Crowd

GAZA, March 2 (Reuters)—Three Arabs were killed and six others injured when an explosion ripped through a crowd of local residents queuing outside the Israeli military government offices in Gaza's main street today.

An Israeli military spokesman said a hand grenade was thrown at the heads of persons waiting for permits to travel from the occupied Gaza Strip to Israel, Jordan and other countries.

Sources close to the military government in Gaza, however, after at first reporting that the grenade had been thrown by an Arab guerrilla, later said it was believed the explosion was caused by somebody in the queue who was carrying a small home-made bomb.

They said one of the dead, whose body was terribly mutilated, may have been planning to hurl the bomb into the office when it accidentally went off in the crowd.

The number of attacks in the Gaza Strip has been growing in the last three weeks and more than 100 local residents have been injured.

Israeli security forces sealed the area immediately after the explosion and began combing neighboring streets and buildings for suspects. A dozen youths were detained for questioning.

The blast occurred only a few hundred yards from the scene of two grenade attacks last Friday in which a 12-year-old boy was killed and 40 other persons—37 Arabs and three Israeli soldiers—were injured.

Somewhat 65 local Arabs were injured three weeks ago in Khan Yunis, at the southern end of the strip, when a guerrilla hurled a grenade into a queue outside the civil administration building.

A resident of Khan Yunis was shot and wounded by Israeli troops today when he tried to escape during an Israeli screening operation, a military spokesman said.

Three Arab guerrillas were killed and three Israeli soldiers injured in two clashes during the night, the spokesman said.

Two of the guerrillas died in an encounter with Israeli troops in the Valley. The third was killed and the three Israeli soldiers injured in a clash in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

In another move today, Israel returned to Jordan three Arab guerrillas who were maimed infiltrating into Israeli territory last October, an army spokesman said.

He said another three Jordanian Arabs, whom he described as "smugglers," were also returned to Jordan today.

In another transfer today Israel returned to Lebanon two of the four Lebanese shepherds captured Feb. 27 after infiltrating across the

frontier into Israel, an army spokesman said.

Lebanon has accused Israel of abducting the four civilians. Israel said they had infiltrated into Israeli territory. One of the infiltrators carried a subgun, the Israeli spokesman said.

3,200 Arabs Detained

GENEVA, March 2 (AP)—About 3,200 Arabs are currently detained in Israeli jails, plus 79 prisoners of war the International Red Cross Committee reported yesterday.

It said Red Cross delegates plan to see all the detainees when the visit 11 Israeli prisons this month.

The committee said four Israeli prisoners of war are currently in Arab hands, but thus far, it has only received permission to visit one of them.

Hussein Sees All-Out Attack By Israelis

(Continued from Page 1)

peace with justice," said Hussein. "It is the only country with a moral, political and economic weight to do so."

"This also has the responsibility in terms of world peace and its own interests. But indeed, it has encouraged a situation which might lead to serious harm peace in the world. Its policy nowhere near as evenhanded as we should like to see," he charged.

He said Jordan's towns had been under fire from long range 100-mm guns captured by the Israelis in 1967 from the Egyptians.

Syrians, Jordan, he said, without weapons of sufficient range to hit back.

"We had a battalion of American 155-mm guns but many were destroyed and lost in 1967 and have not been able to replace them from the United States," he said.

"We are still trying to see if we can do it in the way of aircraft weapons but it seems guns we need are not available the United States."

Hussein said Israel always struck when the Arabs were the process of building up a fence capability. The East is moving quickly toward a situation in which Israel is launching some kind of large-scale attack against Jordan.

"Hawks are in the saddle in Aviv and Israel is encouraging the international situation, the very generous supply of aid from the United States. It is that with a pre-emptive strike they might try again to break Arab will and bring us to knees," the king said.

Speaking of recent reports he might seek Soviet arms, he said there were certain "balances" in Jordan's foreign policy in the field of air and artillery.

"I should much prefer to see the West declared. 'But where are the obstacles, I should have a situation about getting them anywhere else.'"

Hussein described recent proposals by Secretary of State William P. Rogers as "extremely vague."

Deadline Past for Decision By U.S. on Jets for Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

Israelis have not asked for an increase in the deliveries this year; delivery of the 50 Phantoms already said is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1970.

Exactly what Mrs. Meir requested has never been made public officially. The Israelis are understood, however, to have asked to buy 35 additional Phantom fighters, bombers and at least 100 of the smaller Skyhawk jet fighters. They have asked for delivery in 1971.

More important than any specific numbers, Israeli diplomats said, is a clear commitment from the Nixon administration that the present sale of 50 Phantoms will not be the end, that the pipeline will remain open for additional aircraft and material as replacements and more sophisticated equipment become necessary.

Further, the Israelis say they need some timetable of when additional planes will be available to guide their own strategic planning over the coming year, a commitment on terms of payment that Israel's hard-currency economy can accommodate.

Many administration officials here, President Nixon said, when he assigned the public deadline for a decision, top aides quickly tried to minimize the significance of the period by explaining that the simply referred to the meeting of the National Security Council, and was not related to military or political realities.

The President likes to give the impression, they noted, of order and in his foreign management.

Vessel Seized By the Cubans Is Released

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Reuters)—The United States has been told that Cuba has released an American vessel equipped with electronics for treasure hunting, and its crew of five seized by a patrol boat yesterday, the State Department said tonight.

Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said the Swiss Embassy in Havana had relayed a message from Cuban authorities, saying the boat, the *Jocelyn C*, was allowed to sail.

The *Jocelyn C*, a 68-foot vessel, was on a treasure-hunting expedition when it was stopped and boarded by a Cuban patrol boat. Cuban authorities said the craft, which was carrying electronic equipment, was within Cuba's three-mile territorial limit.

Mr. McCloskey said he was satisfied that the vessel "had no connection with the U.S. government."

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	0	2
ANKARA	2	30
ATHENS	4	30
BEIRUT	4	30
BELGRADE	4	30
BOMBAY	2	30
BUDAPEST	4	30
CAIRO	2	30
CASABLANCA	2	30
CHONGKING	4	30
COLOMBIA	2	30
DUBLIN	2	30
EDINBURGH	2	30
FLORENCE	2	30
FRANKFURT	2	30
GENEVA	2	30
HONGKONG	2	30
ISTANBUL	2	30
LA PALMA	2	30
LONDON	2	30
MADRID	2	30
MILAN	2	30
MOSCOW	2	30
MUNICH	2	30
NEW YORK	2	30
NICE	2	30
OSLO	2	30
PARIS	2	30
ROME	2	30
SOFIA	2	30
STOCKHOLM	2	30
TEHRAN	2	30
TUNIS	2	30
VENICE	2	30
WARSAW	2	30
WASHINGTON	2	30
ZURICH	2	30

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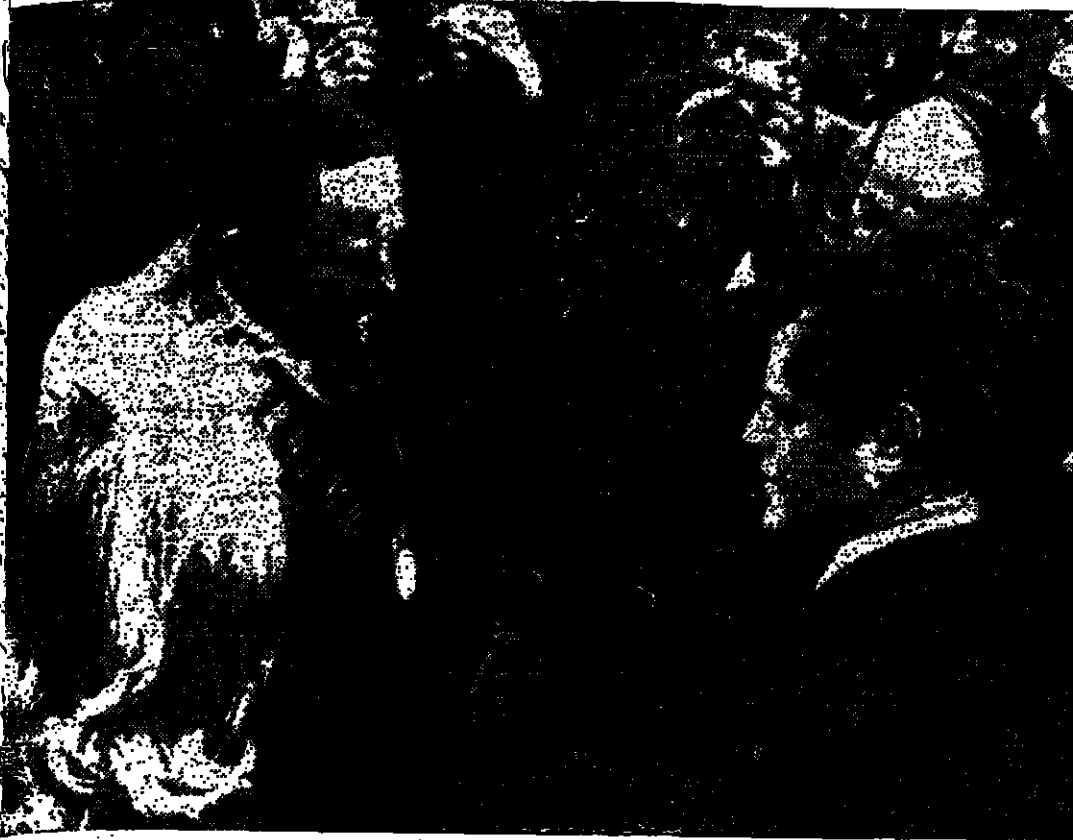
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DEATH NOTICE

MCLANAHAN, FRANCES GURE (Mrs. ALEXANDER RAWLEY) of 225 71st Ave. New York City and the Chateau de Minster (Chateaufort), died after a short illness in New York. She is survived by her son Alexander King McLanahan and two grandchildren.

The MCLANAHAN family and its relatives are deeply grieved to announce the passing away of MRS. ALEXANDER RAWLEY and express gratitude to all for their sympathy. Bayonne, February 21, 1970.



The Kennedys being welcomed by the chairman of the Dublin County Council.

affirms He Won't Run in '72

Kennedy Visits Family Home In Ireland; to Speak in Dublin

NEW ROSS, Ireland, March 3 (AP)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy today visited the ancestral home of his late father, John F. Kennedy, to his heart seven years ago and was greeted by rain, a few people and a small crowd that hailed him as a future American President.

Sen. Kennedy, waving and smiling outside the New Ross town hall, had already told newsmen he did not intend to run for President in 1972.

Asked at Shannon Airport whether he would seek his Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1972, the Massachusetts senator said, "No, I couldn't even consider it."

After arriving in Dublin with his wife, Joan, where he was greeted by government officials, Sen. Kennedy rested briefly and then stepped into a helicopter on the lawn of the U.S. Embassy. It took him to New Ross and Dungarstown in County Wexford, the Kennedy family home, 80 miles away.

He landed on a football field just outside New Ross, where the only flowers waiting in the rain were handfuls of officials, newsmen and a strong force of police.

At the town hall, where he signed a book, about 200 persons greeted him and shouted, "You will be in the White House yet, Ted."

"Well, I'm glad to be back here," Sen. Kennedy called out to them, smiling broadly and waving his hand.

As Sen. Kennedy drove through the country lanes filled with cows

and geese, only a few people poked their heads out of their windows and waved. This was the region that turned out en masse to greet the late President Kennedy when he toured Ireland in 1963.

He was visiting Ireland for two days at the invitation of Dublin's Trinity College, which is celebrating the bicentenary of its historical society, founded by Edmund Burke, the Irish parliamentarian who championed the cause of the American colonies before and during the War of Independence.

Ship Runs Afoul Of Pedestrians

OSLO, March 2 (AP)—Capt. Peter Norstrom of the ferry Kromprins Harald has complained that pedestrians are getting in the way of his 7,000-ton ship.

While breaking through the ice in the Oslo fjord in poor visibility he suddenly spotted two persons under the ship's bow. They were fishing on the edge of the ice pack. They ran to safety but had to abandon their fishing gear. Capt. Norstrom told the evening paper Dagbladet.

No Prosecution After 5 Years

High Court Overturns Ruling On Evading Draft Registration

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Supreme Court ruled today that a person failing to register for the draft on his 18th birthday as required by law could not be prosecuted after reaching his 33d birthday.

In a 5-3 decision, the high court rejected a government contention that failing to register was a "continuing offense" and therefore a person could be prosecuted until he reached the age of 31, five years after his eligibility for the draft expired.

Justice Department attorneys

later said that the ruling did not forbid the prosecution of those who do not register, flee the country and return more than five years later. Generally statutes of limitation do not apply when a lawbreaker flees the jurisdiction to avoid prosecution.

Justice Hugo L. Black, speaking for the majority, said that the five-year statute of limitations, which applies to the registration law, should not be stretched into a 13-year one.

"Viewed in the light of history, we do not think the draft act intended to treat continued failure to register as a renewal of the original crime or the repeated commission of new offenses, but rather perpetuated the conception of the first registration, that a man must register at a particular time and (such failure) is a single offense."

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Byron R. White and John M. Harlan dissented sharply, characterizing the decision as representing "the kind of free-wheeling judicial authority that the court ought to avoid."

"Duty to Serve" They said that failing to register is a continuing offense until the age of 26 and therefore may be prosecuted until the age of 31. "If petitioner still had a duty to serve, then it is completely illogical to conclude that he did not also have a duty to register," the dissent said.

The majority conceded that the statute of limitations "may permit a rogue to escape," but "when a court concludes that the statute does bar a given prosecution, it must then give clear effect to the clear expression of congressional will that in such a case no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished."

The case involved a Brooklyn man who was convicted of willfully evading registration until a month before his 26th birthday.

Other Actions In another action today, the high court held that the National Labor Relations Board has no power to require that a company yield to a union demand that it deduct union dues automatically from workers' paychecks.

In a 4-2 decision, the court said that while the NLRB has the power to force employers and employees to bargain, it does not have the power to "compel a company or a union to agree to any substantive contractual provision of a collective bargaining agreement."

In other actions the Supreme Court:

- Rejected an appeal by the General Electric Co. that it be cleared of an unfair labor practice finding in a 10-year-old case.
- Declined to review a Tennessee case in which the United Mine Workers union was convicted of anti-trust charges and directed to pay two small coal companies \$1.5 million in damages.
- Refused to hear an appeal of Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox, who was challenging a state law barring him from seeking a second term in succession. The court held it had no jurisdiction in the case.
- Agreed to decide next term the constitutionality of authority given to the Post Office Department to impound orders and payments sent to mail-order smut peddlers.

Sees Reporters' Notes Exempt

FCC Head Gives His Views On Subpoena of Media Data

By Henry Raymont

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT)—The head of the Federal Communications Commission said yesterday that reporters' notes should be exempt from court subpoenas but that unedited portions of television film presented "a very definite problem."

Discussing the controversy over recent court requests for unedited news material on the Black Panthers and other radical groups, Dean Burch, chairman of the federal regulatory agency said:

"I don't think a reporter should be required to disclose the sources of his information, and if you can say that an outtake, a piece of film that isn't used, is the same as a reporter's notes, I think that the same rule would apply."

Appearing on the American Broadcasting Corp.'s national television program "Issues and Answers," Mr. Burch said the problem has not been raised officially before the FCC.

However, speaking personally and as a lawyer, the former aide to Sen. Harry Goldwater declared, "I don't think there is any question about a reporter's notes being sacred."

Television news films pose a different problem, Mr. Burch noted, for instance, in such cases when "a camera actually detects a criminal act being performed and that film is available and would be used."

Nonetheless, the commission chairman urged that courts and congressional committees should bear in mind "that reporters go out and create their own product, and it is their own product, and it should not be subject to official process in the normal instance."

Mr. Burch's attorney, General John N. Mitchell, has begun a series of meetings with newspaper and television network executives in an effort to ease their apprehension over the recent government subpoenas demanding unpublished materials from newsmen for possible trial evidence.

Meets TV Executives Mr. Mitchell met Elmer W. Lower, president of ABC news, on Thursday and Julian Goodman, president of the National Broadcasting Corp., on Friday, in Washington.

Though the meetings were described as cordial, at least one news executive suggested they did not reduce significantly the differences about how much information the news media should be forced to surrender to the courts. The meetings were reportedly the first direct contact between media representatives and Mr. Mitchell since he sent out invitations on Feb. 7 to executives of news organizations across the country offering to explain personally the Justice Department's policy on obtaining information from the news media.

At first the responses were generally on the cool side. Since it was not clear to many of the executives whether Mr. Mitchell planned to see them individually, in one group, or in a series of meetings for each of the media.

Mr. Goodman said today that during his meeting with Mr. Mitchell he sought clarification of the Attorney-General's Feb. 5 statement announcing that no further subpoenas will be issued to the press without previous attempts to negotiate a "compromise."

Since then, Justice Department officials have requested additional information on the Black Panthers from at least two Columbia Broadcasting System employees, Mike Wallace, a reporter, and Paul Loewenwater, a producer.

"I thought the meeting went off well," Mr. Goodman said. "We had a constructive discussion, although that does not mean there will be no areas of disagreement in the future."

Commenting on his meeting, Mr. Lower said: "We each expressed our opinions—they were not together."

It was learned that Mr. Mitchell scheduled at least two further meetings, one with Dr. Frank Stanton, CBS president, and Richard S. Salant, president of CBS news, and another with executives of the Chicago Tribune.

The Attorney-General's proposal for the meetings followed the uproar touched off in late January

and early February by a series of broad subpoenas served on CBS, New York Times reporter Earl Caldwell, Chicago's four dailies and Time and Newsweek magazines. The subpoenas requested unedited films, memoranda and reporters' notebooks on the Black Panthers and, in some cases, on the Weatherman faction of the Students for a Democratic Society.



Dean Burch

Kunstler, in California, Urges Fight in 'Every Courthouse'

By Robert Kistler

LOS ANGELES, March 2.—Attorney William Kunstler, of the Chicago Seven, urged an audience of more than 5,000 young people yesterday to "make every courthouse in the nation" a center for the "fight against the eternal tyrant."

He said it did not matter whether the names of the "tyrants" were Maddox or Reagan. "The government cannot prevail if the people will not permit it to prevail."

The remark brought loud applause from the crowd gathered outside Sepulveda Unitarian-Universalist Church, in a suburb near here.

Mr. Kunstler told his listeners that they—and not federal appellate judges—were responsible for the release on bail of the seven defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial. They have been convicted of contempt of court.

"We're here today," he said, "not because the appeal judges are great men—they are part of the system—but because the people united behind the bail question and intimidated the court."

The Seventh U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, in granting bail Saturday, overruled District Judge Julius J. Hoffman.

Another of the defendants, Thomas Hayden, 28, under a five-year

sentence for conviction of crossing state lines to incite riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention, accompanied Mr. Kunstler to Los Angeles.

Mr. Hayden delivered the longest speech of the afternoon, 27 minutes. He talked mostly of revolution.

The defendants in the Chicago trial, he said, represented the "future," and the Establishment, "led by Judge Hoffman," is "never peacefully ready to yield to the future."

He compared political leaders such as Gov. Ronald Reagan, President Nixon and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew to "dinosaurs."

"They speak to us out of the past," Mr. Hayden said. "They are not hated because they have no relevance."

Before Mr. Kunstler spoke, gallop cans were passed through the crowd and listeners were asked to contribute "folding money" or "checks from still remaining banks" to the Chicago legal defense fund. Several of the cans were filled quickly.

A spokesman for the Los Angeles Police Department said 250 officers were kept on standby alert, in case disturbances flared.

© Los Angeles Times

'High Priest' Of LSD Cult Gets 10 Years

Dr. Leary Convicted On Marijuana Charge

HOUSTON, March 2 (Reuters).—Dr. Timothy Leary, 50-year-old "high priest" of the LSD drug cult, was jailed for ten years here today for smuggling marijuana from Mexico into the United States.

U.S. district court Judge Ben Connally ordered Dr. Leary to be held without bail.

"He poses a threat to the community," Judge Connally said. "His conduct has been such that he has openly advocated violation of the law. He poses a danger to all other persons."

Dr. Leary, whose book "The Politics of Ecstasy" is a long defense of drug-taking—he claims to have made the LSD "trip" 800 times—smiled as the judge read the sentence.

His wife, Rosemary, 34, embraced her husband after the sentencing.

Bail to Be Asked Dr. Leary's lawyer, Michael Standard, said he would go to the court of appeals in New Orleans today to try to get bail for his client.

Dr. Leary flew to Texas from Santa Ana, Calif., where he, his wife and 30-year-old son, John, were convicted on Feb. 19 of possession of marijuana and LSD.

Sentencing in the California conviction has been set for March 11. Dr. Leary and his wife are scheduled to fly back to Santa Ana under guard for the sentencing there.

Dr. Leary has been arrested 14 times in the past five years on drug charges. The only convictions have been in Texas and California.

3 Ounces in Underwear The maximum sentence he could have received in the Texas offense was 20 years. The specific charge was smuggling three ounces of marijuana across the border at Laredo in his 18-year-old daughter's undergarments. He had been convicted in Laredo Jan. 20. The charges against his daughter were dropped.

Dr. Leary's first conviction in



Timothy Leary

Texas was overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court which ordered a new trial because of a technicality.

"He poses a threat to the community," Judge Connally said. "His conduct has been such that he has openly advocated violation of the law. He poses a danger to all other persons."

Dr. Leary has established a "love in" ranch in California, run on communal lines, known as the Brotherhood of Eternal Love. Residents live in Indian-like teepees.

A nude 17-year-old girl was found drowned at the ranch last July and a coroner's court found she died under the influence of LSD. Later, charges were brought against Dr. Leary of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. They were subsequently dismissed by a municipal court at Riverside, Calif., on the grounds they were not specific enough.

Apollo-12 Astronauts Welcomed to Vienna

VIENNA, March 2 (AP).—Apollo-12 astronauts Charles Conrad, Richard Gordon and Alan Bean arrived here today in chilly weather after a tumultuous reception in Communist Romania.

A small crowd of spectators and scores of newsmen and photographers were at Vienna's Schwechat Airport as the special Air Force plane carrying the astronauts, their wives and a party of 20, touched down. Observers attributed the lack of a huge airport crowd in Vienna to the cold weather and yesterday's parliamentary elections. Many Austrians watched television till midnight to learn election returns.

'Ecological Freaks' Mobilize To Give Environment Its Day

By Gladwin Hill

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Don't use this toilet—it's broken," reads a hand-scrawled sign as cluttered ten-room office suite in a midtown Washington.

"Words to live by" a hooky-playing college student remarked ironically, "Substitute 'environment' for 'toilet' and you've got what we're campaigning for."

The second-floor spread above a Chinese restaurant at 2000 P St., shrouding to the ring of phones, the clutter of business machines and intense youthful conversation, is the nerve center of the "April 22 Environmental Action" mobilization. The campaign is pointed toward a national day of protest, education and reform that backers believe could outstrip last year's Vietnam demonstration in participation and impact.

Such day's mail is bringing in hundreds of letters from college campuses, high school and citizen groups across the country, asking, offering suggestions and frequently enclosing contributions to help the campaign along.

The organizers have been hard pressed to keep track of all the prospective participants, but estimate the response to date as involving upward of 600 college campuses and 1,000 high schools.

Variouly, they are projecting scenes of activities, from parades to prayer meetings and film festivals to community tours of pollution sources, for the big day, which has shifted approval from quarters as high as U. Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations.

The idea originated with Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D. Wis., and other congressional conservationists. It is being coordinated by a score of college students and young people from all over the country, working 12 to 18 hours a day with a revolving battalion of local volunteers.

The national coordinator is Denis Hayes, a 25-year-old Stanford graduate from Camas, Wash., who is headed for Harvard Law School. Full and earnest and given to the bridged-backskin genre of mod attire, he has around the country, preaching mobilization for environmental reform with sober but evangelical militance.

"We must throw out all our notions of finding salvation in the continued growth of population and resources," Mr. Hayes says. "The ecological freak is not questioning his share of the pie so much as he is questioning how we're getting our flour. The problem isn't technological; the problem is a matter of values."

The organization's high school coordinator is Bryce Hamilton, a 23-year-old University of Iowa graduate who served in the Peace Corps in Guatemala and left a job in the Freedom From Hunger Foundation here for the nominal \$1-a-week given some of the full-time workers.

Opened in January, the headquarters has been operating on about \$50,000 received from several conservation foundations and contributions raised by Daniel Lufkin, a New York stockbroker who is finance man on the campaign's adult "policy board." It includes such people as Sen. Nelson, Sydney Howe, director of the Conservation Foundation, and Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Stanford biologist and "population bomb" crusader.

Suggestion Kits Inquiring environmental-action groups are sent suggestion kits for activities suited to their age levels, from which they can tailor their own E-Day programs to fit local circumstances.

A score of college campus suggestions range from organizing seminars to shining spotlights on polluting smokestacks. High school students are urged to organize science projects, distribute bumper stickers and stage "pollution track-downs." Community groups are encouraged to conduct tours, explore lawsuit possibilities and precede April 22 with "environmental Sunday" church services.

"Our big concern now," adds Philip Taubman, an on-leave Stanford student who is the campaign's press director, "is what happens after April 22. How do we project the momentum into something meaningful on a long-term basis?"

"We're discussing whether we should try to develop the April 22 organization into something permanent, turn things over to some existing organization, or start a month-end political-action arm."

"But in any event, judging by the response we're getting, it looks like we're getting something here that wouldn't stop. No one can afford to have it stop, really."

Troops Begin Leaving Riotous Santa Barbara

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., March 2 (AP).—More than half the national guardsmen guarding the college community of Isla Vista were withdrawn yesterday to the delight of demonstrators who ran rampant in the community last week.

However, an estimated 200 to 300 guardsmen remained, supplementing at least that many sheriff's deputies, policemen and highway patrolmen.

Dissenters at the University of California at Santa Barbara said they would cause no more trouble until all the guardsmen, who arrived Friday, leave.

"We have nothing against the Guard," remarked one girl. "But when they leave, get ready, 'cause we're going to give the pigs hell!"

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U.S., UN Support Sought

Sinkiang 'Liberation' Effort Set Up With Russian Backing

By Harrison E. Salisbury

NEW YORK (NYT)—A Free Turkistan movement aimed at the "liberation" of Communist China's westernmost province, Sinkiang, has been set up in neighboring Kazakhstan, a Soviet republic, with the open collaboration of the Soviet authorities, according to information reaching Sinkiang refugees in the West.

Saigon Court Gives Deputy Second Trial

By Ralph Blumenthal

SAIGON, March 2 (NYT)—A special military court retrying Deputy Tran Ngoc Chau for contacts he had had with his brother, a North Vietnamese agent, swept aside today all defense challenges to the constitutionality of the proceedings.

The ruling appeared to prepare the way for an affirmation tomorrow of all or most of the sentence of 20 years at hard labor meted out to Mr. Chau in absentia by the same court last Wednesday.

Mr. Chau's three attorneys promptly announced in court that they were resigning, "considering the futility of our defense."

The deputy, clad in black pajamas and wearing bandages on his neck from scuffles with policemen who dragged him from his refuge in the National Assembly last Thursday, told his five military judges and a room full of spectators and newsmen:

"Not Much Hope"

"I do not have much hope in this court. Sentences delivered by this court have always been decided in advance. I only hope to fight to preserve my personal dignity."

Shortly before, one of his lawyers, Mrs. Nguyen Phuoc Dai, a senator, broke down in court and wept as she said: "I used to tell foreigners during my trips abroad that the regime in South Vietnam is truly free and democratic. What can I tell them now?"

Mr. Chau, a 46-year-old retired colonel, former Buddhist monk, province chief, mayor of Da Nang, and pacification official, was making his first appearance in court for the retrial required when a defendant has been tried and convicted in absentia and is then found and arrested.

He is charged with damaging national security in having met with his brother, Tran Ngoc Hien, a North Vietnamese intelligence captain, eight times between 1965 and the brother's arrest in the South last April.

Airport Scare On Bomb After Queen Departs

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—A bomb scare grounded a Middle East Airlines flight at Heathrow airport today less than an hour after a plane carrying Queen Elizabeth II had taken off under stiff security precautions.

The queen and Princess Anne departed shortly after noon to start a South Pacific tour. Police were posted on roofs, and briefcases and handbags of departure guests were searched.

A Boeing-707 of Middle East Airlines, Lebanon's national airline, took off later for Beirut with 25 people aboard but returned shortly before 1 p.m. after an anonymous telephone call that a bomb was aboard.

The jet landed at a remote part of the airport, passengers were taken off in an escape chute and the engines stood by during a search. No bomb was found in the plane or in passengers' luggage.

B-52s Again Bomb in Laos; Orders Are Issued by Abrams

SAIGON, March 2 (AP)—Up to 40 B-52 bombers pummeled a North Vietnamese supply buildup extending from inside Laos to the northern entrance of the A Shau Valley in South Vietnam in heavy raids yesterday and today.

The eight-jet Stratofortresses ordered into Laos by Gen. Creighton W. Abrams unleashed more than 1,000 tons of bombs on North Vietnamese base camps, bunkers and storage areas in the northwestern quadrant of South Vietnam and in southeastern Laos.

Informal sources said Gen. Abrams, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, has the authority to order air strikes inside eastern Laos against the North Vietnamese threat to American troops in Vietnam.

The disclosure clarified to some extent just what is directing the bombing missions against the Ho Chi Minh Trail. It is significant that the U.S. command never reports on air activity inside Laos.

Gen. Abrams apparently has had some time to act on his own in certain areas of Laos, but this is the first time the fact has been made public. Disclosure comes against a background of rising U.S. congressional pressure on President Nixon to tell the full extent of American involvement in Laos.

Sources explained the operation this way:

Information reaching Sinkiang refugees in the West. Information on the Free Turkistan movement has been obtained by Isa Yusuf Alptekin, a leader of the Turkic peoples in Sinkiang who has lived in Turkey. He is now in this country seeking U.S. and United Nations support for an independent Turkistan including people in the Soviet Union and China. Details of Mr. Alptekin's information have been corroborated by reports from diplomatic quarters.

Soviet collaboration with Turkistan leaders who fled from Sinkiang has been repeatedly charged by Peking in recent years. Mr. Alptekin's assertions provide a detailed picture of the Soviet-supported movement, which appears aimed at detachment of Sinkiang from China.

Prayers and Films

Activities of the Free Turkistan movement, based in Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan, have been stepped up with the deterioration of Moscow-Peking relations. In recent weeks Free Turkistan leaders in Alma-Ata have launched a drive for the support of refugees from Chinese Turkistan in the West.

Meanwhile, there have been reports of renewed tension along the 4,500-mile frontier between China and the Soviet Union. Large-scale fighting broke out on the Central Asian frontier last summer, but no new incidents have been reported since the border talks between the Chinese and the Russians began in October.

According to Mr. Alptekin, the Free Turkistan movement includes a 50,000-man "Liberation Army of Eastern Turkistan," led by Gen. Zunn Taiyov. He was one of the leaders of the so-called 13 revolt in Turkistan in 1944, in which a group of Turkic nationalists, with tacit Soviet support, rose against the Chinese Nationalist regime.

Gen. Taiyov continued in a military command post in Sinkiang under the Chinese Communists. He fled to the Soviet Union about 1960. He is said to have been organizing the Turkistan liberation army in 1963, with a nucleus of former members of the Sinkiang Fifth Corps Army who fled to the Soviet Union during a major uprising in 1962.

Heard in Broadcasts

Gen. Taiyov has been frequently heard in Free Turkistan broadcasts beamed to Sinkiang from Alma-Ata by Soviet transmitters in the Uigur language. He has also written in the Soviet press about alleged Chinese atrocities and oppression of the Uigur people in Sinkiang.

On the political side, a Committee for the Liberation of East Turkistan has been organized under the chairmanship of Ziya Samadi, a leading Uigur writer and literary figure. Mr. Samadi has been engaged recently in producing novels and plays glorifying the Turkistan national movements of the past. His works are published in Alma-Ata and smuggled across the frontier into Sinkiang.

There are 300,000 to 400,000 Uigurs in Kazakhstan and other Soviet Central Asian Republics, including 200,000 estimated to have fled from Chinese areas, many in the last seven or eight years. Mr. Alptekin estimated the present population of Sinkiang at nearly 10 million, almost double the total of 1952. He estimated that because of large-scale migration in recent years there are now nearly four million ethnic Chinese in Sinkiang.

Embezzler Executed

ALGERIA, March 2 (Reuters)—A 27-year-old Algerian Mohammed Kheif, sentenced to death on Wednesday for misappropriating \$1 million of public funds, was executed by firing squad at dawn here Saturday. The Algerian radio announced. It marked the first time Algeria's Special Economic Crimes Court has imposed a death sentence for embezzlement.

American Reconnaissance Planes

electric sensors and even American Special Forces ground patrols gather intelligence on the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos. This intelligence is passed down to Gen. Abrams' headquarters in Saigon along with intelligence reports on Communist activities in the four tactical corps zones of South Vietnam.

Field commanders submit targets, such as North Vietnamese troop concentrations, base camps and supply depots, that they feel should be attacked.

Target Priorities

At Gen. Abrams' "Pentagon East" headquarters in Saigon, a panel of top-ranking officers sits through the target recommendations and gives each a priority.

These priorities are passed on to the Air Force, which carries out the missions. Meanwhile the U.S. command announced today that American troop strength in Vietnam dropped by 4,650 last week, reflecting the initial phases of the third round withdrawal of 50,000 men.

Headquarters listed American troop strength at 467,250 as of last Thursday, compared to 473,000 the previous week.



Associated Press

OFFSHORE DISASTER—Tons of water are sprayed on an oil-drilling platform blazing off the Louisiana coast in an attempt to bring under control the fire which has been burning since last Feb. 10. Shortly after this picture was taken, an equipment failure killed the hoses fighting what by now has become one of the biggest fires of its kind in oil-drilling history.

Brandt, Wilson Open Talks On Eastern Policy and EEC

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson today opened talks on the political and moral support of our Western partners. Mr. Brandt told an interviewer on the BBC's "Panorama" television program.

He also said there can be "no German solution in the sense of traditional reunification," and added:

"Only major changes in the relations between Western and Eastern Europe could make it easier for the two parts of the German nation to come closer to each other."

Mr. Brandt's "ostpolitik"—his policy of coming to limited arrangements with the East Germans, Poles, Russians and others—dominated his first round of talks with Mr. Wilson, along with a discussion of Britain and the European Economic Community.

Brandt Vision of EEC

Largely through Mr. Brandt's pressure, leaders of the six-nation Common Market agreed in The Hague last December to begin negotiating terms for enlarging their organization with applicant-states Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark. At a dinner at the German Embassy tonight, he described that decision as a possible breakthrough and then outlined his vision of the role an enlarged Common Market could play in the world.

"An enlarged community must find agreements with those countries in the European Free Trade Association that cannot or will not become members," he said. "It must evolve, particularly in economic matters, a reasonable relationship with the United States. It must be open to the world and stand up to its international responsibilities."

"It must also consider itself as a platform from which its partners may jointly work so that the separate parts of Europe, separated by the East-West conflict, can move toward each other through practicable measures."

He concluded: "And I am fully convinced that it needs the contribution of Britain to reach a European order which the community itself has set as its aim."

But Mr. Brandt, at this point, sounded a warning to British leaders: "The willingness of the British government and the leading political forces in this country (for membership) must not be doubted," he said.

The two leaders turn tomorrow to problems of the North Atlantic alliance and European defense.

Saragat Conferring on Ways To End Italy's Political Crisis

ROME, March 2 (AP)—President Giuseppe Saragat today summoned leaders of Italy's political parties to tell him privately how they believe the nation's government crisis can be solved.

Tension was high, meanwhile, at the University of Rome, where student occupation of several buildings complicated the political crisis.

Last night Agostino d'Avack, the rector, called for police to eject the occupiers and take steps to prevent any further violence on campus. If police do so, the issue could rapidly lead to new quarrels among political parties.

The students continued to occupy the buildings this morning. Elsewhere on the student front, a bomb exploded Sunday in front of a state-sponsored art school in Viterbo, in Calabria. No one was hurt, but the door was severely damaged and several windows shattered.

The government crisis began Feb. 7 when Premier Mariano Ri-

French Bern Move Toward Own Canton

Decision Authorized By Preliminary Vote

GENEVA, March 2 (NYT)—The canton of Bern, which is predominantly German-speaking, yesterday authorized the seven French-speaking districts in the northwest corner of Switzerland to take the first step toward their establishment as a separate half-canton.

The proposal to allow the French-speaking districts to vote on whether they want to stay in the canton of Bern or split off was approved in a referendum. The vote was 90,336 to 14,686.

The French-speaking districts themselves approved the proposal by 20,484 to 2,616. Only men were allowed to vote but women voted for the first time in a local election in the city of Bern.

For years separatist leaders have accused the German-speaking majority in the canton of not allowing the French-speaking minority to use French in dealing with local officials.

If the French-speaking area votes for separation it will then be necessary to obtain the consent of both the canton government and the Swiss federal government.

Switzerland has 26 cantons; three were divided into half-cantons centuries ago to allay religious and economic differences.

It is understood, however, that no referendum on separation will be held in the French-speaking area until the canton of Bern submits its long-promised plan to grant it increased self-government.

Brazil Will Extend Censorship to TV

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 2 (UPI)—The Brazilian government, overriding the storm of protest it has created by ordering censorship of books and magazines, has announced that it plans to censor all television entertainment programs.

The television censorship provisions leave very little in the way of artistic expression uncontrolled by government censors in Brazil. Plays, movies, books, magazines, television and even song lyrics all pass through inspection.

Sihanouk in Paris

PARIS, March 2 (UPI)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia arrived here today on what his aides called "a private visit," although he will meet President Georges Pompidou March 10.

After Election Victory

Austrian Socialists Beginning Moves to Form a Government

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, March 2 (NYT)—Bruno Kreisky, chairman of the Socialist party, and other Socialist leaders started consultations today to form a new government following their party's victory in the national elections yesterday.

President Franz Jonas is expected to designate Mr. Kreisky later this week as Austria's first Socialist chancellor since the country's sovereignty was restored at the end of WW II.

Federal Chancellor Josef Klaus, whose conservative People's party governed alone during the last four years, is scheduled to tender the resignations of himself and his ministers to the head of state tomorrow.

Mr. Jonas is expected to ask the outgoing cabinet to function as a caretaker administration until a new government is established. Austrian commentators predicted today that negotiations to secure a parliamentary majority for Mr. Kreisky would be lengthy.

The new National Council, or lower house, which was elected yesterday, will comprise 31 Socialists, 78 from the People's party and six representatives of the Freedom party, a pan-Germanist group.

Definitive returns, due to be announced tomorrow, may give the People's party 79 seats and the Freedom party only five, leaving the 31 Socialist seats unchanged, according to unofficial information tonight.

Even before yesterday's success, the Socialists had a majority in the upper house, the Federal Council, which is elected by the legislatures of Austria's nine provinces. Yesterday, the Socialists emerged as Austria's strongest party for the first time in 50 years, but failed to win a majority in the lower house of parliament.

In post-election statements, Mr. Kreisky, 59, and other leading Socialists indicated that their party would seek the collaboration of the defeated People's party in parliament and in the government.

Conservative leaders hinted that they were amenable to such a renewal of the "grand coalition" of Austria's two large parties that had jointly governed under the guidance of the People's party from 1945 to 1966. The directorate of the People's party met tomorrow to formulate its conditions for supporting a government led by Mr. Kreisky.

Mr. Kreisky, who is of Jewish ancestry but does not regard himself as a Jew, was formerly foreign minister.

It is thought that Mr. Kreisky will insist on members of his own party taking over the Finance Ministry and other economic departments. In his campaign, the Socialist party had strongly criticized Mr. Klaus's economic policy because of an increase in the cost of living during the last few years.

No change in Austria's prudent foreign policy is expected. The two large parties are committed to protecting the country's neutral status and to maintaining good relations with both East and West. Mr. Kreisky, a moderate who has often denounced Communism, is regarded by European diplomats in Vienna as more circumspect toward the Soviet bloc than his friend and fellow-socialist, Willy Brandt, the West German chancellor.

Aides to Mr. Kreisky disclosed today that Mr. Brandt telephoned last night to convey his congratulations to the Austrian Socialist leader. Other well-wishing messages were said to have reached Mr. Kreisky "from Missouri to Mombasa."

Blood Clot Is Cause In Dionne Quint Death

MONTREAL, March 2 (AP)—Marie Dionne Houle, 35, the Dionne quintuplet who was found dead Friday, died of a blood clot, according to a preliminary autopsy report. The report said the death was of natural causes.

Marie, the second of the quintuplets to die, apparently died last Monday. She was found in her night clothes, face down in bed, by her brother-in-law, Germain Allard, who broke into her apartment with a doctor and police after not hearing from her for four days.

Italians Burn Car Outside U.S. Base

LEGHORN, Italy, March 2 (UPI)—Strikers burned a car, overturned another one and blocked traffic in and out of a U.S. military base today in protest against the dismissal of about 200 Italian employees.

No injuries or arrests were reported. Authorities at Camp Darby, headquarters of the U.S. 8th Logistical Command, which supplies American forces in Italy, Greece and elsewhere in the western Mediterranean, ordered personnel to remain on base during the peak of the demonstration.

1,000 Exposed To Nerve Gas But No Deaths

DENVER, March 2 (AP)—More than 1,000 people have been accidentally exposed to a deadly nerve gas at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal since 1953, the U.S. Army says, but there were no fatalities and no one was permanently disabled.

The disclosure came Friday during a tour of the sprawling arsenal northeast of Denver, where 463,823 gallons of the deadly chemical warfare agent GB will be detoxified, starting in the spring of 1971.

An arsenal spokesman said the accidents occurred during manufacture of the gas, which began in 1953 and was stopped in 1957, during filling of containers and in storage procedures. He said they happened primarily as a result of human error and malfunction of equipment.

The Army, under guidance by presidential order from the National Academy of Sciences, devised a program to destroy the GB agent at the arsenal after controversy spread into Congress over plans to ship the material cross-country for burial in the Atlantic Ocean. Army guides stressed the safety of disposal operations during a four-hour briefing and tour of the arsenal.

U.S. Consulate Bombed

MELBOURNE, March 3 (UPI)—Police reported a fire bomb was thrown at the U.S. Consulate here early today and the offices of the Australian-American Society ransacked and set afire. Police said damage to the consulate was confined to burned lawns and blackened walls.

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Not 'will be'—'is'

Ten years ago the Costa Smeralda was virgin rock and sand. Today, after the building of a complete infrastructure network, and the investment of \$80,000,000, it is an established community.

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What would you like to do?

If you do not come to the Costa Smeralda for quietness alone, there are many ways to keep busy. There's tennis, riding, fishing, and every kind of water sport. A superb golf course, designed by Robert Trent Jones, will be completed by the end of the year.

Porto Cervo, the village 'capital', is breathtakingly beautiful, built around a harbour-front piazza. Its shops sell all you will ever need for a holiday or for the year round. A tiny supermarket carries everything from washing powder to magnums of champagne. Three boutiques have racks of Carnaby Street and more traditional gear. You can buy jewellery, fresh fruit,

vegetables, pharmaceuticals and outboard motors. You can rent a car or boat; pick up copies of today's European newspapers.

How do you want to live?

You can buy an apartment or a villa on the Costa Smeralda. The Real Estate Agency can recommend architects and builders, and provide complete supervision. Or you may select your own architect to work within the guidelines laid down by the Architectural Committee. When you buy any property, you automatically become a voting member of the consortium of property owners.

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Car ferries sail regularly from Genoa, Civitavecchia and Toulon

Porto Cervo harbour is the best-equipped in the Mediterranean. A sheltered, deep-water port, it can take yachts drawing up to 21 feet. At quayside it offers plug-in electricity, fresh water and telephone.

Free information

A very wide choice of sites is currently for sale. There is also a limited number of villas and apartments ready for immediate occupation or renting. Send for prices, and details of land, villas and apartments, by mailing the coupon to the address below.

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The Flawed Republic

Rhodesia has been anticipating full independence for so long that the actual severing of all formal ties with the British crown is an anti-climax. Nevertheless, there must be regret that this young nation should be setting out on its own wearing a strange amalgam of 17th-century and 19th-century imperialisms like tattered banners, into a war that must endure for generations.

Rhodesians (and some Americans) have drawn parallels between the origins of that southern African land and the United States. Both were very largely the creations of the Tudor mechanism, the chartered company. Both revolted, for what they considered good and sufficient reasons, from Britain. And both were flawed. The United States carried slavery into its independent status; Rhodesia bears the consequences of enslavement—the dogma of white supremacy.

But the United States has had 200 years to consider the results of its initial flaw, and to pay for it; a big blood bill was tendered in 1861, and despite a heavy down payment, it is still being discharged in dribbles, and the end of it all can hardly be glimpsed. Rhodesia, with a black majority, on a black continent, refuses to look

beyond the present. Its choice, admittedly, is harder than that which would have faced the founding fathers of America had they grappled with the implications of slavery in the dawn of their own freedom. But retribution, when it comes, is likely to be even sterner for Rhodesia.

America's slaves were brought across the Atlantic in small groups, cut off from family, tribe and nation, uprooted. Indeed, today the American black is seeking desperately for such roots, for a coherent tradition and culture. But southern Africa's Bantu have vivid memories of the war they waged, the battles they won (and lost) and the kings who ruled them, the cultures by which they lived. And they know that millions of blacks are their own masters on their own land, only miles away from the new cities and factories of the white Rhodesians and South Africans.

The world has greatly changed since the Matabele were defeated, and Cecil Rhodes, an uncrowned king, entombed in the Matopos. The imperial, global dream of Rhodes, which once seemed so near fruition, has dwindled away. It survives, anachronistically and parochially, in Salisbury. But for how long?

Ussuri Battle Anniversary

The Soviet-Chinese battle for control of Damansky Island in the frozen Ussuri River, a year ago yesterday, was a minor skirmish that claimed only a few dead and wounded on each side. But the shock wave that clash touched off still reverberates around the world, even though neither country has reported a battle for months and even though numerous Soviet-Chinese negotiating sessions have taken place in Peking.

The Ussuri River fighting captured world attention because it threatened war between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic. Even the first news of the clash aroused widespread suspicion that Kremlin hawks had staged a provocation aimed at providing an excuse for a pre-emptive Soviet strike at the sites where Chinese nuclear weapons and long-range missiles are manufactured and stored. Those suspicions arose from memories of the ruthless Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia as well as from the realization that the Brezhnev Doctrine used to justify the subjugation of Prague could also be employed as ideological justification for war against Peking. Conceivably the Chinese may have touched off the fighting to spur national unity after the convulsions of the Cultural Revolution, but China's evident and gross military inferiority argues against any such dangerous risk having been deliberately taken by Mao Tse-tung.

In the event, war has not come. Instead, both sides initially escalated their propa-

ganda struggle to new heights, while mobilizing vast resources in preparation for possible war. There has apparently been no real progress in the negotiations begun last fall, and the propaganda exchanges, stilled for a time after Premier Kossygin and Chou met, have now resumed.

When the battle for Damansky Island began, Europe was tense because a new major East-West confrontation over Berlin seemed to be developing. That threat evaporated very quickly in the wake of the fire fights in the Far East. This past year, instead, Moscow has sought to avoid European conflicts that might threaten its western borders. Similarly, Peking has taken steps to improve its own relations with other countries, notably by agreeing to resumption of the secret talks with the United States in Warsaw.

President Nixon has carefully and correctly avoided taking sides in the Moscow-Peking dispute, preferring instead to try to negotiate and improve relations with both sides. Whether peace or war is the outcome of present Soviet-Chinese tensions, the United States does not want to get involved. The American interest, of course, is best served by a peaceful world, by a situation in which Washington can have good relations with all countries, and particularly with such important nations as the Soviet Union and China.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Pompidou in America

An element of the grotesque is beginning to envelop the visit of French President Pompidou to the United States, with excessive fear of demonstrations on his part and excessive talk on the part of his aides leading to new reports of sharply hostile attacks on Israel as a state.

He forgets that Americans feel free to demonstrate or protest as they wish and that President Nixon has not been threatening them publicly with anti-Semitism if they criticize French Middle Eastern policy. This refusal to accept and recognize the normal forms of political criticism was always a mark of Gaullism.

—From the Jerusalem Post.

Zionism has unleashed a hostile campaign against the French nation just as it has done against the Arab nation and the U.S.S.R.

—From Al-Moharrer (Beirut).

If [Gen. de Gaulle] spoke of Israel with a certain impatience, as an "elite people, sure of itself and dominating," the general, following the rule he always observed, avoided intervening in the internal affairs of a foreign state. Georges Pompidou went over the threshold because he criticized Israel's leaders on the religious character of their nation.

—From Paris-Jour.

It is clear that [Mr. Pompidou] isn't calling for the destruction of Israel. But the fact is that is what would happen if you took his point of view to the letter and it became a fact. Mr. Pompidou's logic ends up inviting Israel to commit suicide. One can hardly think that the president's statements are serious.

—From Combat (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 3, 1895

PARIS—All the Seine passenger steamboats yesterday resumed their regular service between Charenton-le-Pont and Suresnes. At Boulogne, the small arm of the river is still completely frozen. Attempts are to be made to break up the ice by means of the locks. If the desired result cannot be obtained by this means, recourse will be had to dynamite. The Marne is also frozen, but the ice is slowly melting.

Fifty Years Ago

March 3, 1920

WASHINGTON—Sen. John H. Bankhead, of Alabama, the oldest member of the Senate and its only surviving veteran of the Confederate army, has died here after a short illness from grippe. Mr. Bankhead was born in Moscow, Ala., in 1842, and was a planter all his life. He served four years in the Confederate Army and was three times wounded. He was elected to the Senate in 1902.



'That's How Progress Works. One Step Forward and Two Backward.'

Neglect—Benign or Hostile?

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Enoch Powell and other English politicians who play to white men's racial fears sometimes suggest that they can make the color problem go away—liberally. They say they will encourage all the recent immigrants from India and the West Indies to go home, and some of their listeners take them to mean forced repatriation.

Even in Britain, with a population only 2 percent Negro or Indian in origin, and most of them recent arrivals, the notion of making the racial problem vanish is a cruel delusion. How much worse it would be in the United States, where Negroes are 11 percent of the population and are older settlers than most white Americans.

Yet there is an impression, watching America from a distance, that something like that delusion is taking hold. The votes in Congress, the retreats and confusions in the administration, the evidences of public feeling all indicate a desire to wish our racial troubles away.

Weary of the Cause

The overt focus of discontent is the attempt, here and there around the country, to achieve some kind of racial balance in public schools. No honest person can deny that such efforts have run into appalling difficulties. But one senses a deeper discontent: a weariness with blacks and their protests and with racial justice as a cause.

And so there is a danger that sophisticated men, in trying to ease federal enforcement in the school field, will let loose forces that would sweep away many of the gains that have been made against racial discrimination. Symbols are important in the life of politics, and weakness in the federal government could be taken as the signal for a general move toward the reintegration of American life.

Certainly Sen. John Stennis has not indicated that he will stop at the issue of de facto school segregation. He has not yet made a speech in favor of letting blacks vote freely, and eat with white men, and have an equal chance at good jobs. George Wallace is at least candid when he calls for the return of official school segregation.

The danger is that the white majority will make indifference a principle, believing that the racial issue will disappear. But the anger of unemployed black youths will not go away, and the spreading decay of ghettos will not go away, and the inheritance of broken families and bad schools will not go away. And white men are not immune from their efforts.

All this is backdrop to the fascinating memorandum by Daniel Patrick Moynihan, counselor to the President, that has just become public. His conclusion is that it may be time for Americans to give the racial issue a period of "benign neglect."

In the mind of Moynihan, the idea is for a pause in the verbal hysterics over race—a benign neglect. For he would use the time to work away at the American social problems he sees appearing in extreme form in the black community—poverty, crime, family instability, violence.

But others would use the time not to work at the problems but to forget them. They would hope that white America could ignore, and so separate itself from, the black rage that Moynihan portrays.

At least black people might see it that way. They would observe the federal government reducing its pressure to open good jobs for Negroes, and firing officials too committed to the ideal of equal opportunity. They would observe Northerners joining Sen. Stennis in support of an amendment cynically commanding enforcement of school integration everywhere when its real intention is to enforce it nowhere.

Two Nations

Seeing all that, the blacks would think that any period of neglect was intended to be not benign but hostile. And they would be right. Once before, America thought it could safely live as two nations. That was in 1877, when the South ceded national political control to

conservative Republicans and won in return the right to impose discrimination by law on the freed Negroes. The United States paid a terrible price for that bargain in stored-up human bitterness, regional estrangement and social division.

The post-Civil War bargain was approved by the Supreme Court in 1896, when it held segregation lawful. There was one dissenter, Justice John Marshall Harlan the elder. His language is a bit dated now, but his warning is still in point:

"The destinies of the two races in this country are indissolubly linked together, and the interests of both require that the common government of all shall not permit the seeds of race hatred to be planted under the sanction of law."

The Three Grand Illusions

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Behind the A.B.M. fight that must now be expected, there are three comforting but entirely dangerous illusions. Among the scientists, and in the academic community in general, these illusions are almost universally cherished. So they are worth examining.

Illusion No. 1 is so childishly wishful that it is almost painful to attack. Ten years ago, there were indeed some hopeful signs of progressive liberalization in the Soviet Union. The belief that this liberalization process would continue, somehow or other, by some miracle or other, has survived for ten years against all the ugly evidence to the contrary.

You would think the invasion of Czechoslovakia (where the prison camps are now opening again), would have been contrary evidence enough. You might suppose that the new total suppression of every liberal and dissenting voice in the Soviet Union would have had a certain impact.

Yet so far as one can judge, these tragic developments have had no impact whatever. Meanwhile, an ever increasing role in Soviet policy-making for these grim-looking Soviet marshals is at least a hundred times more likely than any role at all for the few Soviet liberal intellectuals who have not been sent to camps or insane asylums.

As to the second illusion, it is based on the kind of reasoning that produced Pearl Harbor—the reasoning that the other side will never do what you would never do. A fair sample of this illusion, carried to extremes, is a recent liberal American article by Prof. G. W. Rathjens and George Kistiakowsky.

Peacetime Massacre
The professors talk at length about what they regard as irrational, and the kind of damage, from a nuclear exchange, that everyone must regard as unacceptable. They fail to note that the Soviet Union was successfully governed for over three decades by Josef Vissarionovich Stalin, who ended his life as mad as the most paranoid possible hatter.

If the 20th century has any lesson at all, the lesson is that committing on the other side's rationality can be supremely risky. It is equally wrong, furthermore, to suppose that the other side must regard as unacceptable what you would find impossible to accept.

As Robert Conquest has shown, in his brilliant "Great Terror" the Russians passively accepted Sta-

lin's peacetime extermination of 30 million people, or one in every eight in the population of the Soviet Union in the 1930s. That fearful statistic is what you must use as your base, when you try to calculate what those grim-faced Soviet marshals might regard as acceptable, in order to win the world.

Finally, there is the third illusion, that the most complex political process can be measured by scientific, and even by computer, analysis. This leads Prof. Rathjens and Kistiakowsky to the conclusion that the real state of the nuclear balance does not matter at all, as long as the United States retains the "assured destruction capability" to kill a given number of millions of Russians.

The argument is as phony as a three-dollar bill, as you can see by taking a hypothetical case. Suppose the balance is allowed to deteriorate (as the professors actually want) to four-to-one or five-to-one in the Soviet favor. Suppose the Soviet marshals then decide to risk a first strike.

The SS-9s would then destroy our entire Minuteman complex, and the SS-9s would be devastated by the lesser missiles carried on the Soviet's non-nuclear, missile-launching submarines. The damage would be fearful, but the worst damage would be heavily concentrated in the relatively unpopulated northern part of this country, where the Minuteman sites are.

The rest of the United States, and the great majority of the population would be relatively untouched. Meanwhile, the President would have 650-plus Poseidon-Polaris missiles to launch against the Soviet Union. And the Soviet marshals would still have a reserve of 1,900 SS-11 missiles, comparable to our Minuteman, and another 950-plus missiles like our Polaris, in their Yankee-class nuclear submarines.

Would the President then assure the destruction of the whole United States by the Soviet's reserve missiles, by ordering the firing of his Poseidon-Polaris batteries? To use a word much favored by the professors, he would be irrational if he did anything of the sort. It would be better, in those circumstances, to let the night descend upon the world, without further needless hecatombs of dead.

The foregoing, of course, is an extreme case, used solely to show the false logic now being peddled to the country.

Even as a very extreme case, however, it also serves to show that the President of the United States

A Transformation Begins in Lebanon

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

BEIRUT—Lebanon is undergoing a strange political metamorphosis. From being a conventional state—with a government, borders, a series of national identities, the acceptance of sovereign responsibility—it seems to be becoming an ideological construct, the frame for an idea, that of Palestinian nationalism.

Lebanon has, to be sure, a long way to go before shedding its conventional status and yielding entirely to the idea that the Jewish state of Israel must and will be replaced by a Palestinian state in which Israeli Jews (at least some of them) and Palestinian Arabs will live in equality together. One astute Lebanese philosopher who, pending a university appointment, earns his living at the wheel of a cab, looked back over his shoulder the other day and said: "Lebanon is a tourist country. Everyone comes here, Moslems, Christians, Palestinians, East and West. We are open."

Much of the visible aspect of the city bears him out: an open city where Arabs can enjoy Western pleasures and speak Arabic, and Westerners can enjoy Arab places and speak English. The invisible aspect of the city—international money—goes along too, one is told. In brief, Beirut is still a going concern.

Yet, even on the ride in from the airport, you notice the first signs to the contrary. There in odd groves and fields are clusters of mud and stone huts and corrugated-metal shacks, their roofs battered down by rocks, and around them are clusters of people with the impoverished look of squatters who have moved up from the barren neglected southern region where most of the country's economically unassimilated refugees live.

Social Revolution

And on another day, at a luncheon at the Lucullus Restaurant, a cool wordy man regarded as the likely next president leans forward to say that Lebanon will have to change its character as a tourist enclave and instead accept its destiny as part of the Arab nation committed to Palestinian statehood. It will mean, he concedes, a social revolution as well as a political one.

In fact, the Palestinian transformation has already begun. The nature of Lebanon perhaps made the onset of the process unavoidable. Lebanon traditionally has been an open country or, more accurately, an open stretch of territory which foreigners drew a line around and named "Lebanon." Before that, people did not call themselves "Lebanese." This lack of a sense of historical identity is what most distinguishes Lebanon from a "real" country like, say, Egypt.

Openness requires a weak government which does not seek to impose a common political, economic or ideological—to the country, and this Lebanon has had with a

vengeance. In classic laissez-faire style, the government has been a gracious greeter and no pa bouncer. It does not, for instance, dislodge the squatters, or require apartment builders to provide parking spaces, or prevent truckers from stealing sand of public beaches, or set aside land for public parks.

Last year the "government" fell and was down for months and yet the process of government went on. Ministries functioned, an ad hoc cabinet did what had to be done. The chief result was the the Palestinians, whose raids in Israel provoked Israeli retaliation, had brought on the crisis, established their cause as the cynos of Lebanese public affairs.

Lebanon's openness has also required a high degree of respect for its fragility by citizens and foreigners alike. The delicate Christian-Muslim balance built into the country's politics is on way this respect has been shown. Another way is the diplomatic configuration which has allowed Lebanon to be spared both the pressures of other Arabs, who found the country a convenient base for the pressures of Israel, and the pressures of Israel's neighbors, Lebanon has never lost territory to it—a major political fact.

Into this quite workable system after 1967, entered the Palestinian issue—Palestinians had been around before but not as an issue. With a cutting edge of guerrillas and politicalists, a constituency of desperate refugees and awakes, middle-class Palestinians and a reservoir of support among Lebanese and other Arabs, the Palestinian movement moved easily to the center of the country's public life. And there it remains.

Palestinians have not taken over the country's military apparatus, which is very small, nor its economic resources, which are private. They have, however, halted Lebanon's previous economic momentum, jeopardized its political balance, threatened its security and—most noticeably—imposed their own ideological terms and tone.

This last result is the achievement of the Palestinian intellectuals, a class in which Beirut abounds. The striking quality of their creed, as they eagerly expound it to any foreigner with a ready ear, is its explicit reliance on Zionism, the ideology they profess to despise. They call themselves "the Jews of the Arab world" and they say: Like the Zionists who established Israel, we Palestinians are an education-minded, technologically apt, resourceful people; we have been long oppressed and dispersed; we suffered a holocaust (the 1947 war) and in it we discovered and recovered our lust for statehood; we will use whatever means and we will take whatever time is required to achieve our national goal; and we will merge our social differences and sublimate our personal ambitions as we proceed.

Above all, it is the success of the Zionists in finally making a state that gives Palestinian intellectuals the conviction that they too will overcome. They do not pretend to know how but they insist they will get over such hurdles as Israel's refusal to be destroyed as a state; the indifference or hostility of various other Arabs both to their historical credentials and to their current political demands; and their own organizational and military deficiencies.

Letters

Shamateurism

The Olympic recognition of the Alpine ski races, downhill and slalom, for which I was largely responsible, and in the organization of which I was involved in the 1936, 1948 and 1952 Winter Olympics, has had results which I did not foresee. No young skier who hopes for a career in anything but skiing has much hope of an Olympic medal, for he will be competing against skiers who are training and racing for at least ten months in the year, and who in many cases follow the winter from the Northern to the Southern Hemisphere or vice versa. Much the same is true in many other sports. The implication that shamateurism is confined to Olympic skiing is absurd.

In your valuable summary of contemporary views of Olympic shamateurism (Feb. 20), you quote the case of a former Olympic champion who had taken "a little money under the table," and who therefore "objected to swearing that she was an amateur as a matter of principle, but was talked into signing the oath to avoid a big scandal."

That on such occasions scandal can only be avoided by perjury, which by implication is not regarded as scandalous in the Olympic Games, is evidence that the unscrupulous pretense of Olympic amateurism should be abandoned.

ARNOLD LUNN,
Editor of the
British Ski Year Book,
Murren, Switzerland.

Watch Tells What Kind of Time It Is

By Eugenia Sheppard

NEW YORK, March 2.—Time is not enough. The latest watch, like the one architect-designer Valerian Rybar is trying out, doesn't stop at the time but tells him each morning what kind of time, good, bad, or medium, he can expect that day.

The Certina Biocomputer, as its Sheffield makers call it, was developed by a Swiss doctor. It is that strange combination of the last word in modern technology with the most ancient superstition said to be typical of the Age of Aquarius.

After the watch is purchased, it goes back to the factory along with the owner's date of birth. The computer is calibrated to his own special life rhythms and, from that moment, reflects them in living color.

The astrological advice to go full steam ahead or for heaven's sake, to give up and stay in bed that day, appears in three bands across the face of the watch. Each band relates to one of the three basic life rhythms: physical, emotional and intellectual.

Endless Situations

When the three bands flash red, blue, and green, the sky's the limit, but a neutral gray watch face means the ceiling is zero. Since each of the three cycles takes a different number of days to run its course, the situations are endless, for better or for worse.

The danger time is when one cycle is just wearing out and the others aren't strong enough to compensate. Golfer Arnold Palmer, one of the first to test the biocomputer, is said to have lost his only matches at such times.

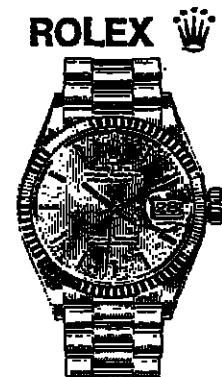
Once calibrated, the biocomputer watch pays no attention to its owner's health or state of mind. If he forgets to wind it? Still no tragedy. The days of each cycle are marked on the face and the hands can be pushed ahead to catch up with the basic rhythms.

Valerian Rybar is a Gemini. He is thisaway, thataway about astrology. Right at this moment, he certainly doesn't need any help from the stars.

In Greenwich, Conn., he is doing the Joseph Levine home from scratch.

In Acapulco, he has just finished the Tres Vidas Club, another outside and inside job. In Paris, Valerian Rybar is just starting the fascinating job of decorating a town house for Sao and Pierre Schumberger.

For mere mortals, who need more help than Valerian Rybar from outer stars and inner rhythms, the biocomputer watch is at Best & Co. in New York and the Broadway stores on the West Coast. It costs \$100.



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Brigid Brophy

How to Punderstand Brigid Brophy's Novel

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—Brigid Brophy, the Irish author who lives in London, did not come to New York for the publication of her recent book "In Transit."

Her editor, William Targ of G.P. Putnam's Sons, is therefore flying to London next week to persuade her to honor tradition and come here for publication of her next book.

Miss Brophy is celebrated on her side of the Atlantic not only for her novels but also for her nonfiction such as "Black Skin to Hell," "Don't Never Forget" and "Fifty Works of English Literature We Could Do Without." The last was written in collaboration with Charles C. Horne and Michael Levy (her art-historian husband who is keeper of the National Gallery).

The setting of "In Transit" is an airport lounge. The novel itself takes off in all directions, in one of the most extraordinary displays of polylingual punning in English, French, Italian, Spanish, etc., in the annals of literature.

Since Miss Brophy was not here to explain this departure, The New York Times dispatched a questionnaire, which she answered. Excerpts follow:

Q. How and when did you first become aware of puns?

A. On the knee of a bishop, at the age of 3. He said, "Do you know the story of the three boys in the ground?" I said, "No." He said, "Well, well, well."

Q. I am sorry about this answer but it is the literal truth. He was not even the Bishop of Wells.

Q. What procedure should one adopt in dealing with those who groan when they hear a pun drop (or punno) to?

A. The punster can congratulate himself silently on having punctured their defenses and touched an unconscious nerve. He can say so openly if he is not afraid of a punch-up. He can notice how they will presently punish him by breaking out in an acne of puns themselves. (You have yourself.) Or he can just politely wish them goodnight.

Q. What preparation does a reader need in order to punderstand you?

A. Most of my list will make itself understandable if the reader takes the advice of page

65 line 12 or so and reads it with Irish cadences. It goes best of all Irish and loud.

To understand the details it would be helpful to have some acquaintance with Western civilization (to which the book is a hymn). That would include having read "The Story of O" and "Thyridides."

Q. Are you really afraid to face up to the claws of the critics in America? (Avez-vous peur?)

Not Furtle

A. I'm not so furtle. The reason I am not at present in New York is that I am working. I spent some of the autumn of 1968 in New York while my husband gave the Wrightsman Lectures. I was delighted by its slow, old-world pace and the insight it gave me into 19th-century industrial capitalism. The physical ugliness, decrepitude and discomfort helped me understand the world of Joseph Chamberlain. But one cannot always be delatant about, and now I must get on with modern living.

Q. What led you to commit this storm of outrage (thors rage)?

A. (O, rage your readers assuredly will over that one.) Nothing led me. The muse drove me.

As a Shavian biologist I know that the impulse to art is involuntary, like the instinct to live, of which it's a part. As a Freudian I know that the material of art is from the unconscious. All the same, as a rationalist I hold it the duty of my conscious mind to pass aesthetic judgment on the material and impose esthetical logical direction on the impulse.

So, yes, I, conscious I, accept responsibility.

My previous novel, "The Snow Ball," is already a work of baroque. Baroque is the juxtaposition and inter-penetration of death themes and life themes. It is black marble and white marble. The aim of the design is to bring the reader suddenly round a corner to confront an incongruity—which may be comic or ironic but is always poetic and is always in Bad Taste.

Inspired Bad Taste

"In Transit," too, is baroque, which is why it ends with a poem to that high baroque

On the Calendar of the Arts

The 20th annual International Competition for Young Conductors, in conjunction with the Besançon Festival, will be held Sept. 7 to 10 this year, with June 1 as the deadline for applications. The competition is open to conductors under 30 years of age as of Oct. 1, 1970, in two sections, one for those who have been professionally active as conductors or who have won other prizes or awards in this field.

A new ballet program will have its first performance March

17 at the Hamburg State Opera. The works include "Blen Tempe," a ballet by Peter van Dyk using the preludes and fugues from Bach's "Well-Tempered Clavier," "Play Bach," choreographed by Peter Balzer, and "The Seagull," by Beppe Menegatti, based on Chekhov's play with music by Roman Vlad. Jean-Marie Auberson will conduct.

A new ballet by Rudi van Dantsig, "The Ropes of Time," with Rudolf Nureyev in the principal role, will have its world premiere tonight at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. The Dutch choreographer's first let has a score of electronic music. Monica Mason and Diana Vere have other principal roles. Sharing the program is "Song of the Earth," Kenneth

MacMillan's ballet based on Mahler's work. Subsequent performances are March 6, 11 and 12.

Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman" is being performed at the Lyons Opera to March 8. The work is being done in German with Jean Vermeersch in the title role and Gerry de Groot as Senta. Theodor Guschlbauer is the conductor. Paul Hager the stage director and Wolfram Skalicki the designer.

Leonard Bernstein will conduct Mahler's Third Symphony with the mezzo-soprano Josephine Veasey as soloist in the Orchestre de Paris's next series of concerts. Performances are March 4, 5 and 7 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

—DAVID STEVENS.

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Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the International Herald Tribune



Prudence Leith and her restaurant.

When Skirts Go Down, What Happens to Shoes?

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 2.—Long skirts are enough of a problem but the biggest riddle right now is what shoes to wear with mid-length skirts.

Roger Vivier, the ace designer, is a man to watch. He advocates a higher but stocky heel

and puts the accent on open-toed but thickly built sandals. "When skirts go down," he said, "you can't wear closed shoes. You have to open them up to make for a lighter feeling. My sandals have one-inch-wide straps and the first one hides the little toe, which is," he added sadly, "ugly."

For years, women have fought against open-toed sandals which were considered much everywhere, except on the beach, but Vivier claims they're "in" now.

Snaky Staff

The latest Vivier versions are made of all kinds of snaky stuff—alginate, python and other serpents. Vivier also has

a pretty leather-braided bootie. Now, if you listen to Francois Villon, another great shoe designer, it's an entirely different story. Villon wants women to wear very flat shoes with the longer skirts. He claims they make a woman look younger. With Louis Feraud's collection, he showed, trompe l'oeil, transparent plastic boots with a half-inch heel.

Quite frankly, the Paris couturiers couldn't make up their minds about shoes. On the flat side, you had Bohan of Dior's, Givenchy, with interesting patent-leather caparades and Cardin, who didn't bother to change his flat-heeled pump.

At Saint-Laurent's and Rocco's, shoes went up. Gerard Piquet showed the Rocco collection with stocky, open-toed sandals with a neat ankle strap. Harking back to the '30s, Saint-Laurent went for tapered-toed sandals with a long, narrow tongue running up the vamp. In his new shoe "botique," Saint-Laurent also promotes two-toned oxfords or laced canvas booties.

If anything, the enormous confusion that comes up from trying to wear the new lengths is another proof that mid-length skirts are serious fashion—and the sooner women accept them, the better.

Dining Out in London Ambitious Cooking By a Young Staff

By Naomi Barry

LONDON, March 2.—Never underestimate the pulling power of a good restaurant. Since Leith's opened in the Leith Hill Gate district four months ago, the area has seen a parade of Daimlers and taxis even though you can easily call it that kind of a neighborhood.

The cooking is ambitious, here is an occasional miss but successes like the quenelles turbot with shrimp sauce are persuasive.

The decor has the delightful look of unexpected, but it is striking. Blue carpet on the floor punctuated with spotlights happens to look just right.

The staff is young and well-trained. Except for the manager, every one, including the chef, is under 30.

But we seem to be appealing to older famous faces like the Gielgud and Alec Guinness, said Prudence Leith, who is responsible for the whole place.

Studied in Paris

Prudence Leith, the most active young restaurateur in Europe, left her native Johannesburg eight years ago. She went to Paris to study languages with the hope of one day becoming a United Nations interpreter.

"The first year, I worked as a typist in a French office. It was a revelation to see how good food could be. I was a plump of mange-tout, but I was typical rich South African girl. I guess we ate well at

home, but until I got to Paris I never really noticed food." After a year at the Sorbonne, she switched to the Cordon Bleu, later transferring to the Cordon Bleu school in London because it was cheaper.

While attending the school, she got an SS (\$12.50) a week job cooking for a firm of solicitors.

After graduation, Pru opened a catering service out of her own kitchen and named it matter of fact, Leith's Good Food. The catering service is going on better than ever.

"There were five of us in the kitchen. We were doing weddings, cocktail parties, business lunches to the City, and supplying parlor maids and butlers as well. Awfully good money because our overhead was so low."

Why did she want to take on the headaches of a restaurant? "I guess the appeal was a little like the theater. There were delivering food and couldn't see anybody eating it. I wanted to see the enjoyment on people's faces. Here we can do beautiful little dishes for a few people."

Leith's can handle about 35 persons in an evening. When friends told her that nobody would go to the location, she decided the advantages outweighed the risk. It was near her own apartment in Paddington.

Loads of space could be obtained for less money. There was no parking problem. "The big kitchen could take care of the catering service, since the restaurant is open only in the



Prudence Leith and her restaurant.

evenings except for a Saturday buffet lunch to accommodate shoppers from nearby Portobello Road.

Pru and her 28-year-old chef, Graham Bigg, keep the menu small and controlled. Among the specialties are poached Scotch salmon with hollandaise sauce, quail Brillat-Savarin, chicken breast stuffed with grapes in pastry, pork escalope with mustard sauce.

There is a very snappy wine list, which the house hopes to see grow in size and stature.

For the moment there are 50 wines in addition to the champagne. Among the impressive listings are a Chateau Lynch Bages, 1957; a 1945 Cuvée de Bages; a Chateau Latour, 1937.

LEITH'S RESTAURANT, 92 Kensington Park Road, London, W. 11. Telephone: 229-4433. Monday through Saturday from 7:30 p.m. Last orders at midnight. Price list: £2.15.0 (\$4.50) exclusive of wine. Saturday buffet lunch, noon to 3 p.m. £1.5.0 (\$3).

Italian Modern Equals Clean Curves Plus Whimsy

By Shari Steiner

ROME, March 2.—Living room sofas that come tightly rolled in portable plastic envelopes and spring into life as the sign of the modern, building block tables and bookshelves. Sofas made out of pillows, racks, armchairs made from folded mattresses and giant bean bags.

It's all now de rigueur for the typical upper-class Italian "couch" of Italian cinema. Come are the gut cups, the massive baroque and the cut-out pillow covers of "La Dolce Vita." The 1970s fun people are set in the sleek look. Modern. Not Danish modern. Italian modern. Clean curves and whimsy.

The films reflect reality. Many Romans are doing at least one room in kooky Italian. The Villa Fontana villa has a modern room. John Paul Getty Jr.'s Venice apartment has a streamlined room to house his modern art collection. Gian-Paolo Agnelli's Rome apartment is no modern.

Antiques have not disappeared. Both Christie's and Sotheby's have decided that the highest warrants opening of Italian branches. Antiques are still good buys in Italy and still make up the bulk of the furniture in fashionable homes.

After the war, the Italian furniture industry had to take a hard look at where it was going. There were only so many antiques Italians could renovate. The industry decided to take advantage of its heritage of fine



Matta sofa complex carved from foam rubber and covered with stretch flannel.

craftsmen, and train them as expert die makers. They invested in the latest equipment for producing synthetics and foams. They encouraged the newest and most original designers from all over the world to come try their hand at doing functional furniture with an overtone of fun.

The investment has paid off. Gavina has attracted the pure-line specialist, Tackabams, and the American construction ideaman, Charles Perry. Hans von Kler, Albert Leclerc and Perry King work in an international studio in Milan.

Construction is a big part of the Italian new look. Bookshelves and cabinets that can be stacked upwards or sideways are very popular. The Milan Designers' Association "Baffo" sofa, made from varying-size

leather pillows lined up in a rack like records, is another hit. The rack can be bent, and the pillows can be shifted so that the bumps come in the middle or at the end or anywhere in between.

Another mark of the Italian kooky is flowing, rounded lines. All the curlicues are off, but a baroque influence is still there. One sofa set is called simply "Chewing Gum," and is a series of soft, blobby shapes of foam rubber covered with ultra-soft leather. The bean bag chair is made of leather-look synthetic and is two-thirds full of tiny polystyrene pellets that shift to your shape when you sit.

Another sofa set that combines both the flowing line and construction ideas is the Matta complex done for Gavina. This set is covered in the special

stretch flannel that the Italian knit industry has developed for covering foam rubber curves. The Matta group looks like a gang of happy anime like hots scattered about the floor. They can be picked up and put together like blocks. The set is featured at the new Knoll International showroom on the Via Condotti.

A Genoese artist by the name of Lino Sernali has gone about as far as you can go with foam material. He's carved the entire interior of his house out of polystyrol. When he feels in the mood for a new bas-relief, he carves it out of his wall. When he buys a new coffee pot, he digs a niche in the kitchen. Dirt can be sprayed away. Colors are added with mounds of bright pillows and lots of throw rugs.

Dunlop and Pirelli Plan Worldwide Combine

By John M. Lee

PARIS, March 2 (NYT).—Two of the world's leading tire makers, Dunlop and Pirelli, announced today a plan to combine their operations in a worldwide combine that would rank third in the world, after the U.S. Goodyear and Firestone.

The two groups will at once be challenging Firestone for second place, right behind Goodyear. Dunlop chairman Sir Reay Geddes said at a news conference here.

The plan is for both groups to take large holdings in each other's companies, on the order of 40 to 49 percent. This arrangement is apparently intended to soothe the national pride over who is taking the lead in the world's largest tire market.

Dunlop-Pirelli group had total sales last year of \$2.2 billion, just behind Firestone's \$2.3 billion. Goodyear, the

second largest, had sales of \$2.1 billion. Under the envisioned arrangement, Dunlop and Pirelli would continue to use their names on their own distinctive products and continue to compete in the tire market with their own tires.

Sir Reay said Pirelli would be able to concentrate on Southern European and Latin American markets while Dunlop concentrated on North America, North America and the Commonwealth. The union would take Dunlop into cables and Pirelli into plantations, sporting goods and precision engineering.

Common technology would allow a high rate and variety of research and development, Sir Reay said, and the link would provide the organization and management for new ventures neither company could undertake separately.

Despite the optimistic glow from today's conference, some observers recalled the bumpy road to industrial integration in Europe and restrained their enthusiasm. Even with the incentive of the Common Market, there has only been a handful of mergers across national boundaries.

What of Italy stirred a nationalist storm in 1968 when it tried to acquire the French auto company Citroën, and wound up with only a small holding and a long delay in its integration plans. Pirelli has close ties to Fiat.

Excess demand in economy 'Eliminated,' Burns Declares

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—Excess demand for goods and services in the economy has been "eliminated," Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, declared over the weekend.

"With excess demand now eliminated, businessmen will be trying to bring the economy back to its normal state," he said. "The economy is now in a state of balance, and we will see a return to normalcy."

"True concessions, discounts, absorption of freight costs will take place," he continued. "Our price indexes will not register these developments quickly or fully, but I think developments of this kind are now in the making."

Mr. Burns made his off-the-cuff remarks in the context of a general discussion of the place of wage-price guidelines, or "jawboning," in national economic policy.

Speaking half seriously and half in jest, he noted that he had long been opposed to the jawbone tactic. But after pondering his new responsibilities as chairman of the Fed, he continued, "these days I find myself even entertaining the thought that jawboning—done properly, of course—may possibly be useful."

He asserted that he had been a leader in pressing President Nixon strongly to recommend postponing pay increases for federal civil servants until the beginning of 1971.

He said that the financial saving of \$1.2 billion that this would entail was a important but that there was also another reason that was even more important.

"Here is the government saying to its civil servants, and therefore indirectly to business people, to working people, to trade union leaders," Mr. Burns said, "that in this time of inflationary pressures it would be desirable to practice some moderation."

The drop amounted to 6 percent when compared to January 1969 and was the first such decrease "in a long time," the ministry said.

It said the 9.3 percent increase in the value of the West German mark last October was the reason for the decrease.

All industrial orders, including domestic ones, registered a decrease of 7 percent, compared with December 1969. Domestic orders were down by 5 percent. Compared with January 1969, all industrial orders last month increased 4 percent.

No Action Taken

BONN, March 2 (Reuters).—The West German economic cabinet met today, but took no action, according to a statement released by the cabinet.

The cabinet is expected to meet again on March 6 before continuing discussions, a federal press office spokesman said.

No date has been fixed for a new meeting of the economic cabinet.

Italy's Economic Problems Mount

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

MILAN, March 2 (NYT).—Political squabbles blocking formation of a government in Rome, the "hot" fall and winter of labor and social strife, some 30 percent higher labor costs and the relentless flight of capital are combining to produce the most serious economic troubles for Italy in nearly a decade.

Italy's fortunes are changing almost as swiftly as they did in France, where the worker-student disturbances in the spring of 1968 led to a devaluation of the franc 15 months later.

Only a short while ago, Italy had what was considered the strongest currency in Europe after the West German mark. When the German mark raised the mark's value last fall, some thought the lira would follow.

Today, the lira is at its lowest permissible trading limits and the moneyed classes are pumping their funds into Swiss havens as fast as their big Fiat and Mercedes can roll across the border into Lugano.

Finance Minister Emilio Colombo has reported a capital outflow last year of the equivalent of \$4.5 billion, most of it the unauthorized export of banknotes, and warned that Italy cannot take another year at this rate without the financial structure cracking.

A Question of Confidence

It is, as a Milan industrialist with a Swiss retreat said, a question of confidence, not competitiveness. Much of Italian industry relies on the latter, even while the men who run the factories hasten to stash their assets abroad.

The phenomenon is explained by the political uncertainties in Rome and the fear of future taxation. Current speculation that the Swiss franc will be upvalued is an added incentive to shift lire into Switzerland.

The Bank of Italy has not yet acted to block convertibility of the lire, but this could come, financial specialists here believe, if the capital flight continues unabated.

Two weeks ago the central bank president, Guido Carli, who is perhaps the most powerful financial force in the country, especially in the

vacuum of the present interregnum, moved to make the export of lire more costly.

Under his new regulations, it will take longer for Swiss banks accepting lire to sell them back to the Bank of Italy. Losing use of the money, Swiss banks took on a higher charge, which now runs more than 5 percent above the official rate.

Loopholes Flashed

Mr. Carli also acted to plug some loopholes that enabled the very rich to export funds through simple accounting adjustments in their Swiss and Italian banks. He furthermore made it more difficult to speculate against the lire in the future.

Despite the outflow, Italy has so far managed to make ends meet in its international accounts without losing large amounts of gold and dollar reserves. These stood at \$4.7 billion at the end of last year, down slightly from the year before, but still one of the highest totals in the Western world.

Until last year, Italy had been narrowing its trade gap with the rest of the world. In the first 11 months of 1969 the gap widened to \$978 million from \$263 million the year before. Last year the capital outflows were so large that the overall balance of payments fell into deficit by more than \$1 billion.

The big question today is what will happen to the Italian trading account after the big wage settlements that have just been made with the trade unions.

Antonio Gerbi, chief economist for the Banca Commerciale Italiana, a big state-owned bank, said that, while some wage increases will be absorbed by productivity, the result will inevitably be some "cost-push" inflation, but Italian competitive capacity should not be endangered.

Some companies, such as Fiat, have already raised prices, and the outlook is for the overall cost of living to rise this year by 8 to 10 percent.

Occidental Offers 9.25% Coupon

PARIS, March 2.—Interest rates on the Eurobond market broke another barrier today and jumped to a record-high 9.25 percent.

The move, market sources said, is likely to renew the pressure within Europe to bring the totally unregulated market under some kind of international supervision.

Financial markets are so entwined that rising Eurobond rates tend to pull up the going cost of borrowing money within national markets—to the often-expressed distress of European finance ministers.

The latest increase here comes at a time when interest rates in the United States are generally acknowledged to have peaked and some money rates there have already started to fall. Thus, the sources said, irritability in Europe is expected to be fueled.

The record-high rate was set today by the overseas financial arm of Los Angeles-based Occidental Petroleum, which announced a \$20 million, 12-year straight debt offering with a 9.25 percent coupon and an average life of eight years.

The company has three outstanding Eurobonds. In October, 1968, it borrowed 100 million deutsche marks (\$25 million) at 6.5 percent; in February, 1969, it got \$30 million at 7.5 percent and in September, 1969, another \$20 million at 8.25 percent.

A spokesman for one of the managers of the new issue stated that the 9.25 percent rate was necessary to make a success of the offering.

Dorman Commons, Occidental's senior vice-president for financing, said in a telephone interview that the purpose of the issue is to raise funds for capital expenditures abroad. We have a rather substantial foreign budget this year and, under Overseas Foreign Direct Investment control regulations set by the Commerce Department, we are required to raise most of this money abroad.

Market sources here expressed distress at the increased rate. Some dozen Eurobonds have been floated since the beginning of the year at 9 percent and market specialists had been debating whether rates would fall back to 8.75 percent or pierce the 9 percent barrier.

Today's development, they said, was certain to bring a temporary halt to new issues pending an assessment of the impact of the Occidental issue.

Bond Market Rally in U.S. Pulls Rates to 6-Month Low

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—February has been a happy month for the U.S. bond market. Prices have climbed for four consecutive weeks, pushing some interest rates to their lowest levels since last summer.

This February rally was larger than October's three-week-long recovery, and it almost certainly will continue into March, the majority of bond men are agreed.

At any time, this bond market advance could hesitate, particularly as institutional investors think it is moving too high too fast, but the underlying upward direction of the market should remain intact. Whatever rise takes place this month, however, is not likely to be so pronounced as February's advance.

Right now, this is the general consensus among Wall Street's investment bankers and bond traders. Because of this widespread optimistic outlook, the announcement of a substantial volume of new corporate bond issues last week did not depress prices.

Bankers Confident

Investment bankers were confident the market could handle all these upcoming sales—most of which are noncompetitive—with dispatch.

Despite this optimism, some investment bankers are becoming a bit fidgety about the Federal Reserve Board's continued determined restraint on credit.

The bond market advanced throughout February largely in anticipation of some definite move away from severe credit restraint, but so far the central bank has kept a tight grip on the monetary reins.

Fed Injects Money

Last Thursday, however, it injected money into the banking system by making a large go-around among Treasury securities dealers to buy bills at a time when prices were higher anyway.

Federal funds rates—the most sensitive measure of credit tightness—have crept lower recently, and the central bank has not pushed them back up.

These technical credit market reasons add up to a good case for higher bond prices and lower interest rates. The point is, however, the market has already taken these factors into account, and it is not likely to move much higher without some new stimulus.

Consequently, this coming week, with its heavy schedule of corporate bond sales and its moderate municipal bond calendar, could very well see a leveling off in the bond market's recovery.

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Sales, Profits Down Sharply At Boeing Co.

Big Aircraft Builder Cites Higher Costs

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—Sharply lower sales and earnings for 1969 were announced over the weekend by Boeing Co.

The world's largest builder of commercial aircraft reported earnings of \$10.2 million, or 47 cents a share, down from 1968's \$33 million, or \$3.24 a share.

William M. Allen, chairman, said that the sharp drop in earnings was accompanied by a sales decline to \$2.85 billion from \$3.27 billion in 1968.

The company's earnings in 1969 reflect a \$6.8 million operating loss after credit for federal income tax offset by investment tax credit amortization of \$17 million.

Mr. Allen said that "the disappointing earnings level is attributable to lower delivery and production rates on the 707, 727 and 737 jet transport program, lower government program earnings, heavy commercial program earnings, heavy commercial program write-offs, inflationary cost pressures, significant expenditures in support of new business activities and continued high interest charges on substantially increased borrowings from banks."

Coca-Cola

Fourth Quarter 1969 1968

Revenue (millions).... 21.95 21.76

Profits (millions).... 0.38 0.39

Per Share

Revenue (millions).... 1,365.4 1,185.3

Profits (millions).... 121.02 110.39

Per Share

Revenue (millions).... 209.51 208.73

Profits (millions).... 8.06 9.76

Per Share

Revenue (millions).... 315.26 236.88

Profits (millions).... 112.6 9.76

Per Share

Revenue (millions).... 201.02 172.3

Profits (millions).... 13.1 11.68

Per Share

Revenue (millions).... 254.9 237.3

Profits (millions).... 9.37 8.55

Per Share

Revenue (millions).... 201.02 172.3

Profits (millions).... 13.1 11.68

Per Share

Easier-Money Psychology Dominates Blue Chip and Utility Stocks In Spotlight; Glamours Fade

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—Westinghouse Electric climbed 3 7/8 to 53 3/4 after averting a nationwide strike under a new contract settlement with unions. General Electric, which did suffer a lengthy strike, rose 1 1/4 to 71 3/4.

Underlying the firm tone of stock prices generally, the number of new 1969-70 highs exceeded new lows for the first time in many sessions. There were 23 highs and 23 lows—a sharp contrast to the month-ago reading of a single new high and 115 lows.

Meanwhile, the Big Board displayed 647 advances and 543 declines as volume ran 12.7 million shares, or down a shade from Friday's hefty turnover of 12.89 million shares.

The spell of easier money continued to dominate market psychology, but caution showed its hand through profit-taking in numerous stocks.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, ahead by nearly 7 in late-morning trading, closed with a gain of 3.84 at 780.23—its lowest level of the day.

Bright Lights

Utility stocks, which outperformed industrial and railroad issues during February, started out the new month with bright lights. As "money rate" issues, the utilities would benefit from a decline in the cost of credit.

Detroit Edison, off 1/4 to 22 3/8, was the only loser among the 15 components of the Dow Jones utility average. The gains, meanwhile, included American Electric Power, up 1 1/4 to 31 3/8, and Pacific Gas Electric, up 1 to 32 1/4.

American Telephone, technically regarded as an industrial issue, rose 3/8 to 51 5/8 in active trading. The stock market had advanced smartly last Wednesday, and again on Friday, when two small banks cut their prime lending rates to 8 percent from 8.5 percent. The market received another impetus on Friday when the president of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith predicted a drop in the prime rate generally within the next two months.

Memoranda were the biggest loser in the computer sector, falling 3/8 to 124 3/8 after filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission for a \$75 million offering in convertible debentures. Other declines included IBM, down 4 3/4 to 335 1/2, and National Cash Register, off 3/8 to 142 5/8. Telex slipped 2 1/4 to 132.

Another big decliner on the active roster was Itel, topping 1 1/8 to 74 3/4.

Mr. Rossides testified at hearings on a bill before the committee which would curtail the use of secret foreign bank accounts to evade U.S. tax and securities laws. The plan is basically similar to current provisions of the bill, which the administration had called "unworkable," although it supported the objectives.

Mr. Rossides stressed that the proposal would only require Americans to report large dealings to the government. He supported criminal penalties for some violations, and said the Treasury will submit its proposals in that area later this week.

The Treasury's proposals would require that banks keep, for six years, records of money transfers in and out of the country, credit card and letter of credit arrangements for charges of \$1,000 or more, records of checks transmitted abroad for collection and records of foreign drafts. The records would have to include the application for the transfer, the identity of the customer and a copy of the remittance.

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has completed the acquisition of

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The undersigned assisted in the negotiations leading to this transaction.

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And—which are on our BUY list?

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Melpo Electronics
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Market Summary

Market Summary

March 2, 1970

Most Active—New York

	4yr	5yr	Chgo
Oil	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Feb	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Mar	129.00	129.00	129.00
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Oil May	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Jun	129.00	129.00	129.00
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Oil Sep	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Oct	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Nov	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Dec	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Jan	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Feb	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Mar	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Apr	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil May	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Jun	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Jul	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Aug	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Sep	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Oct	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Nov	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Dec	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Jan	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Feb	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Mar	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Apr	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil May	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Jun	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Jul	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Aug	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Sep	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Oct	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Nov	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Dec	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Jan	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Feb	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Mar	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Apr	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil May	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Jun	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Jul	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Aug	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Sep	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Oct	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Nov	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Dec	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Jan	129.00	129.00	129.00
Oil Feb</			

Standard & Poor's	KHD.....	182	Imhoff.....
High: Low Class N.C.	Lufthansa.....	66	Int'l Nickel & Cobalt.....
	Mannesmann.....	164.50	Mech. Bull.....
	Merck & Co. Inc.....	580	Michelin.....
	Rhein Stahl.....	133	SAAB.....

Industrials	99.34	97.34	98.25	-1.74	RWEE	new	146	Common	97
Utilities	99.35	99.35	99.35	0.00	WV	new	149	Preferred	97
Oil/Gas	99.35	99.35	99.35	0.00	Volvo	new	149	Preferred	97
Metals	99.38	99.38	99.38	0.00	Vale	new	170.19	Preferred	97
Auto	99.38	99.38	99.38	0.00				Preferred	97
Chemicals	99.38	99.38	99.38	0.00				Preferred	97
Food	99.38	99.38	99.38	0.00				Preferred	97
Telecom	99.38	99.38	99.38	0.00				Preferred	97
Health	99.38	99.38	99.38	0.00				Preferred	97
Real Estate	99.38	99.38	99.38	0.00				Preferred	97
Energy	99.38	99.38	99.38	0.00				Preferred	97
Technology	99.38	99.38	99.38	0.00				Preferred	97
Other	99.38	99.38	99.38	0.00				Preferred	97
Total	99.38	99.38	99.38	0.00				Preferred	97

* These totals are included in the daily figures.
 * These totals are included in the daily figures.

Foreign Stock Indexes

London	7279
Paris	7279
Frankfurt	7279
Berlin	7279
Amsterdam	7279
Brussels	7279
Stockholm	7279
Copenhagen	7279
Helsinki	7279
Oslo	7279
Warsaw	7279
Bombay	7279
Calcutta	7279
Rangoon	7279
Singapore	7279
Manila	7279
Batavia	7279
Sourabaya	7279
Yokohama	7279
Tokyo	7279
Seoul	7279
Beijing	7279
Taipei	7279
Hong Kong	7279
Shanghai	7279
Guangzhou	7279
Shenzhen	7279
Qingdao	7279
Nanjing	7279
Wuhan	7279
Chengdu	7279
Kunming	7279
Lanzhou	7279
Xi'an	7279
Urumqi	7279
Yincheng	7279
Yongzhou	7279

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 2, 1978

<p>The following net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds:</p> <p>F.O.A. \$11.61</p> <p>C.P. Fund \$11.61</p> <p>INT. Fund \$4.32</p> <p>LI Growth Fund \$5.25</p>	<p>Integrated Growth Fund \$12.00</p> <p>Intl. Growth Fund \$12.00</p> <p>Intl. Commodities Inv. Fd. \$3.16</p> <p>Internat. S.A. \$10.00</p> <p>Internat. Fund I. \$10.00</p> <p>Intl. Bond Fund \$11.00</p> <p>Intl. Sh. Fund \$11.00</p>
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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

DIRECT INVESTORS:		
Canada		\$10.36
France		1.27
Germany		1.27
Italy		1.27
Japan		1.27
Switzerland		1.27
United Kingdom		1.27
United States		1.27
Other		1.27
Total		10.36
Indirect Investors:		
Canada		1.27
France		1.27
Germany		1.27
Italy		1.27
Japan		1.27
Switzerland		1.27
United Kingdom		1.27
United States		1.27
Other		1.27
Total		10.36

[illegible][illegible]

capital appreciation through diversified real estate investments.

A more aggressive Trust specializing in land and land-development investments aiming at substantial capital gains.

No other real estate fund today gives the shareholder the opportunity of a choice of combination of income and developed property investments as are best suited to his estate planning.

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Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Company (with over 45 years of real estate

See your banker or dealer.

Bankers' Inquiries:
Eisemann Dillon Young Securities & Co., Inc.,
22 Rue de la Paix, Paris 2^e, France.
Tel.: 0739274

Dealers' Inquiries:
Booker & Co., GmbH,
5 Kaiserstrasse, 6 Frankfurt/Main, Germany.
Tel.: 20951

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

[illegible]

	1970	1971	1972	Total
50 Un OCan	44	44	44	
1970 Versatile	4.70	4.50	4.60	+ .35
440 Wildwood	1814	18	1814	+ .16

[illegible]

500	Gunnar	1.54	1.50	1.50	-.03	295 V
100	High Bel	4.50	4.50	4.50	+.10	1965 Z
390	Holling	29.50	29.25	29.50		

[illegible]

Capl Shr	7.93 4.71	Unfin	6.50 1.79	REBA Invst	10.82 1.18	Unfin	2.72 0.85
Capl Inv	4.74 1.54	Unfin	6.56 6.57	Unfin	10.13 1.17	Unfin	2.82 1.41
Capl Shr	4.94 7.61	Incarn	2.13 2.23	Ntl Invst	7.86 1.43	Unfin	2.97 1.84
Cent Shr	11.34 12.39	Freedom	7.75 8.49	Ntl Secur	7.82 1.45	Unfin	3.23 1.20
Channing Funds:		FrMnt	10.50 10.00	Belen	12.20 11.25	Un Ceph	9.84 9.28
Belen	10.28 11.89	Fund Arn	9.19 10.87	Belen	5.23 5.83	Unfin Plans:	
Com St	1.25 1.14	Acc Sec	9.28 9.18	Belen	5.23 5.83	Accn	7.85 7.51
Channing	1.25 1.14	Gilbert	12.10 12.13	Garth	2.10 2.10	Unfin	12.33 14.51

— 2 —

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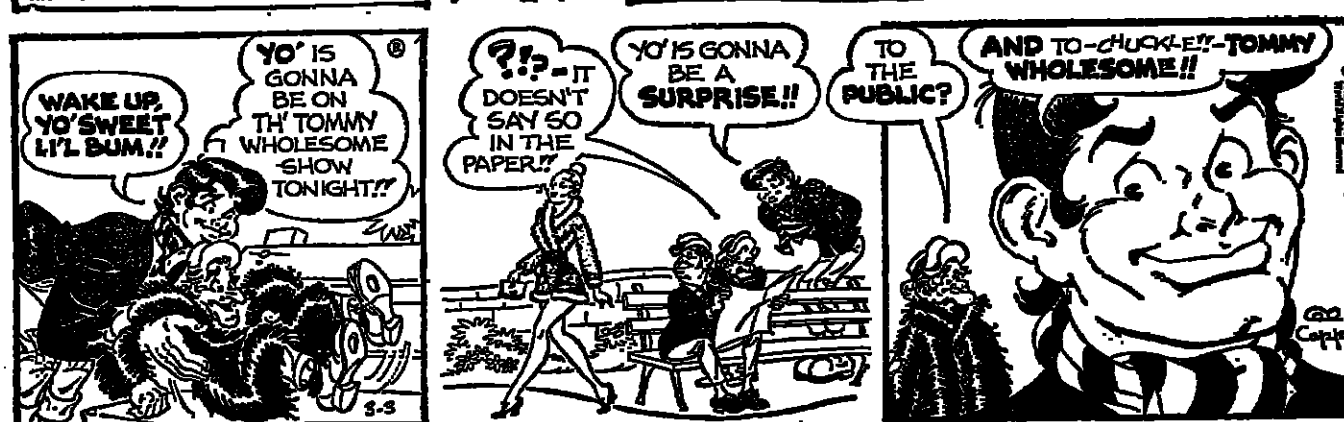
PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



RETTLE BAILEY



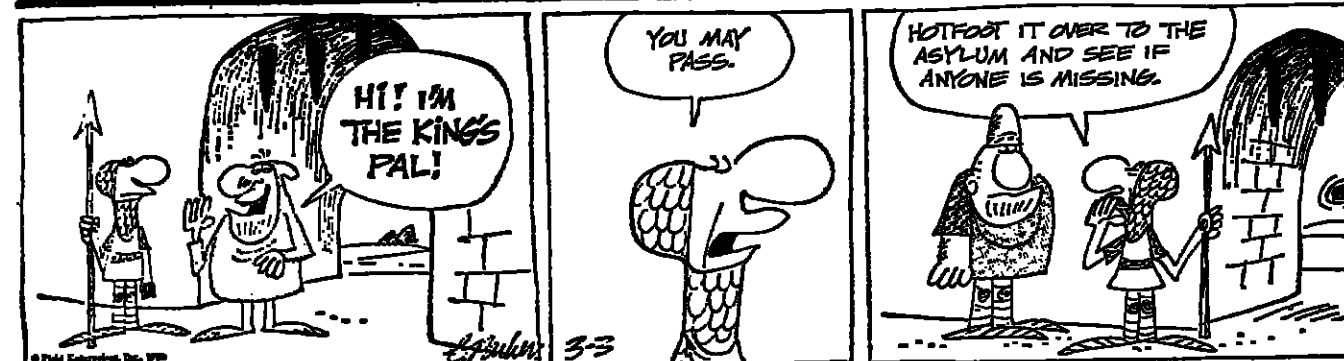
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Two widely disparate worlds—the world of Aquarius and the world of tournament bridge—intersected when a hero of the hippie generation came close to winning a major title in New York last week.

John Roberts, the 24-year-old millionaire who sponsored the Woodstock Music and Art Fair that attracted 300,000 young people to "Three Days of Peace and Music" last summer, finished second in the "Bumps" team event, which concluded the Greater New York Bridge Association's tournament at the New York Hilton.

In a "Bumps" team event, each short match is converted into a victory point scale that gives the maximum on a four-card match to a team winning by 750 total points or more. The diagrammed deal helped the Roberts team to beat an expert group by the margin necessary to win all four "bumps."

John Roberts opened the South hand with two clubs, the strong artificial opening that is standard in tournament play, and his partner, Mrs. Mitchell, gave the negative response of two diamonds. After the rebid of two spades, North raised to three spades, a mildly encouraging move that was barely justified by her hand. The alternative was to bid two no-trump and support spades subsequently.

Although North signed off in four spades over four clubs, South was not to be denied his slam and went to six spades. A red-suit opening lead might have helped South, but West led a trump.

South captured the ten with the king and set about ruffing his club losers. He had to remember his hand with a diamond ruff for the second club ruff, and then finessed the heart queen.

West won with the king, and as the cards lay there was nothing the defense could do. South was able to draw the missing trumps and make his slam when the heart ten fell on the third round, so the aggressive spirit of youth proved to be a winner.

NORTH
♠ J95
♥ 983
♦ K8743
♣ 72

WEST
♠ 742
♥ K105
♦ A1016
♣ J84

EAST
♠ 103
♥ 742
♦ Q952
♣ Q653

SOUTH (D)
♠ AKQ86
♥ AQ18
♦ AK109
♣ —

Both sides were vulnerable.

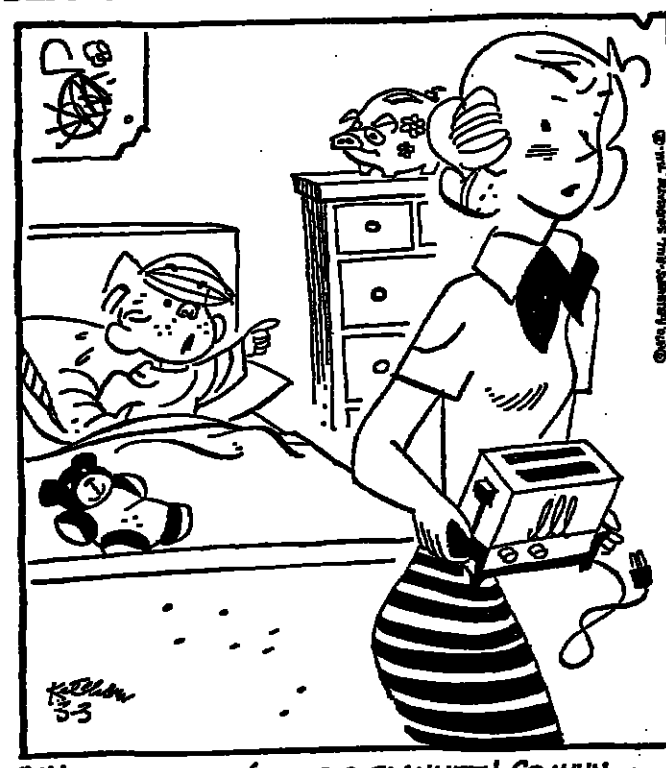
The bidding:
South West North East
2♣ Pass 2♦ Pass
2♠ Pass 3♦ Pass
4♠ Pass 4♠ Pass
6♠ Pass 6♠ Pass

West led the spade two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

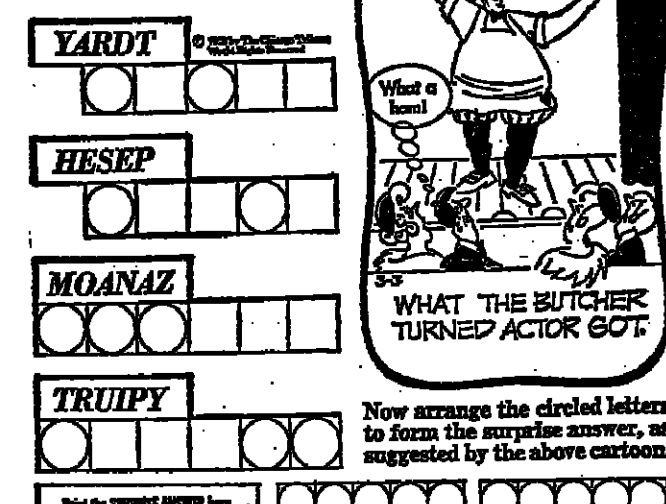
NOTE: THOSE WHO
APPEARED IN THE
LAST PICTURE
WERE: ALICE, BOB,
CAROL, DAVE, EDDIE,
FRED, GERTIE, HARRY,
IRVING, JANE, KATE,
LARRY, MARY, NED,
OLIVE, PAUL, RUTH,
SAM, TONY, VERA,
WILL, XEROX, YVONNE,
ZOE.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: ALIAS TROTH BUCKET COMEDY
Answer: What a boy who hates books might prefer to do—BATT BOOKS

BOOKS

SINCE SILENT SPRING

By Frank Graham Jr. Houghton Mifflin. 223 pp. \$6.95

Reviewed by George Thayer

THERE is unquestionably an urgent need for a successor to Rachel Carson's magnificent book, "Silent Spring," that will crystallize and answer the entire problem of environmental pollution, rally more troops to the cause and galvanize everyone to further combat. "Since Silent Spring," by Frank Graham Jr., is not quite the dream book we're looking for, but it certainly deserves a place in any environmentalist's library.

Mr. Graham begins by telling us how Rachel Carson came to write her book, the difficulties—both physical and professional—she encountered during her research, and the recognition she received following publication in 1962.

"Silent Spring" was greeted with mixed reviews. Miss Carson's detractors were not solely the chemical reactionaries in the pesticide industry, the philosophical boll weevils in the Agriculture Department, or the mental aphids in the Forestry Service. Some were earnest scientists who should have known better. Others were commercial publications such as Time magazine, which solemnly opined that Miss Carson was putting her literary skill "second to the task of frightening and arousing readers."

In the eight years since the publication of "Silent Spring," we know that, if anything, Miss Carson understated the full horrors of chemical pesticide poisoning, a subject on which Mr. Graham provides valuable information. Her alarm was fully justified and, as Mr. Graham points out, history has vindicated the stand she took.

The most distressing fact brought out by the author of this book is that, since 1962, we as a nation have done little to change what can only be called our collision course with nature. Mr. Graham points out once again the known destructiveness of DDT, but he notes that, in spite of all the evidence, it is still used widely. Only in isolated instances has it been banished or banned. Like all chlorinated hydrocarbons, DDT is not only "stable" but tends to "magnify" in living tissue. Thus, the DDT level found in Lake Michigan mud is magnified 7,000 times at the other end of the ecosystem, in the flesh of the herring gull.

"No individual organisms," Mr. Graham writes, "are exempt from this remorseless contamination." You can't even flee pesticide residues, for, even here, since all such craft are regularly fumigated for mosquito control with DDT and other pesticides. Nor is the womb the secure niche we think it to be: pesticide residues have been found in unborn babies and mothers' milk. Even the Arctic snows are contaminated.

There are plenty of new stories here that do not appear in Miss Carson's book, and they are guaranteed to frighten and arouse—not so much by the way they are written but because they illustrate the full range and flavor of man's stupidity.

Take, for instance, the Public Health Service's 1964 campaign to eradicate the *aedes aegypti* mosquito, in the United States, this mosquito, if it is carrying yellow fever virus, can be a threat; otherwise it is harmless. But it so happens that none of these mosquitoes has been detected carrying yellow fever virus in this country for more than 60 years, that has apparently not deterred the PH.S. So far, have spent between \$50 and \$100 million trying to get rid of a harmless bug.

One of the brightest spots in Mr. Graham's book is the story of Victor J. Yannacone Jr., an Environmental Defense Fund member, and his band of followers, mostly tense young scientists, believe that the way the quality of life will be improved is through direct action against industrial governmental polluters. Yannacone seems to be, "Sue bastards!"

To the surprise of both public and the big polluters, the EDF has won a number of significant victories. It succeeded in curbing the use of DDT by a Long Island Co. mosquito control committee. And it temporarily averted planned application of three dieldrin in Michigan for control of Japanese beetles, application so strong it would have been capable of killing from ten to 80 birds and mammals up to the size of sheep every beetle killed in the process.

The reviewer is author "The War Business" and writes on conservation, the arms race, and other subjects.

Best Seller

The New York Times
An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

FICTION
1 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles 1
2 The Godfather, Part 2, Puzos 2
3 Travels With My Aunt, Greene 3
4 The House on the Strand, De Maupassant 4
5 The Day After Tomorrow, Schlink 5
6 Mr. Sammler's Planet, Heller 6
7 Fire From Heaven, Korman 7
8 The Secret of Santa Vittoria, Remond 8
9 The Day After Tomorrow, Schlink 9
10 The Laborer, Robbins 10

GENERAL
1 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Reuben 1
2 The Selling of the President, 1964, Morone 2
3 Mary Queen of Scots, Fraser 3
4 The Peter Principle, Peter 4
5 Present at the Creation, Carpenter 5
6 Buffalo, Ford 6
7 The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language 7
8 The Graham Kerr Cookbook, Kerr 8
9 In Someone's Shadow, McKuen 9
10 Love and Will, May 10

(These figures are for the week ending Feb. 28.)

CROSSWORD—By Will We

ACROSS
1 Radiate
5 Figure in 1920
10 Final outcome
14 Earthenware jar
15 Honduran Indian
16 God of love
17 Madrielle's hair
18 Popeye's beloved
19 Fastener
20 —one's
22 Lamels
23 Buffalo man
24 Infrequent
26 Shad
27 Kind of orange
31 Bergman and Garbo
35 Pewter, for one
36 Summer pests
38 Opposite of syn.
39 Profit
40 Actor's assignments
41 Nautical term
42 Lawyer, Abbr.
43 Barnyard bird
44 Belle of the West
45 Playground accessory

DOWN
47 Horse
49 Radames' beloved
51 Greek portico
52 Sign on a truck
56 Offer
60 Russian city
61 Semiprecious stone
63 Library volume
64 London landmark
65 Theater sections
66 Hip bones
67 European river
68 Weasel
69 Market order

13 Desory
21 Merely
23 Ayres and other
25 Prevent, in law
27 Certain writings
28 Fill with joy
29 Not the noi polloi
30 Farm adjuncts
32 —Lama
33 January in Toledo
34 Isaac
37 Coins
40 Sharp practices
41 Mythical island
42 Moslem judge
43 Hawthorn
44 Ship of seaworthy quality
46 Certify
50 Slang
52 Quaver or bray
53 Toward the
54 Network
55 Starch
57 Alms
58 Ludwig
59 Genuine
62 Oolong

